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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending June 16, 1873.

Tuesday, June 17.

The following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are announced: First Lieutenant Henry R. Anderson, from Light Battery B to Battery A, First Lieutenant Sydney W. Taylor, from Battery A to Light Battery B.

The commanding general Department of Dakota will grant a furlough of four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant John Britt, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, now serving with his command.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William G. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 96, June 11, 1873, from headquarters Mounted Recruiting Service, is extended seven days.

Wednesday, June 18.

Discharged.—Private Charles H. Meister, Company A, Third Infantry, with his command; Private John A. G. Mahl Alpenberger, band of Eighth Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Thursday, June 19.

Discharged.—Private Edward Glanemand, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry.

Superintendent Charles Reich (recently appointed) will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Mobile, Alabama.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull.

Transferred.—Private William H. McArthur, Company C, Twenty-Third Infantry, to Company D, Twelfth Infantry; First class Private Edward K. Howard, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, to the General Service, United States Army, and will report to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy for duty.

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers: Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea; First Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, for sixty days; First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, First Cavalry, for nine months, with permission to go beyond sea; Post Chaplain Norman Badger, for sixty days, with permission to apply for thirty days' extension; First Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry, until July 31, 1873.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1873.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 29, April 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended six months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 26, April 12, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended five months.

A board of examination having found Captain William M. Kilgour, Twenty-fourth Infantry, incapacitated for active service by reason of a wound received at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, while holding the rank of major in the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861.

At his own request, First Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty at the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tennessee, and will rejoin his regiment.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Boswell, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, and will report accordingly.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commander, the following transfers in the First Infantry are announced: Captain Kinzie Bates from Company I to Company K; Captain Fergus Walker, from Company K to Company I. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations at their own expense.

By direction of the President, Captains George A. Purington and Charles D. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry, are added to the detail of the General Court Martial appointed in Special Orders No. 104, May 23, 1873, from this office, for the trial of First Lieutenant Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, the 20th, and Saturday, the 21st of June, 1873.]

Monday, June 23.

Leave of absence granted Captain Samuel T.

Cushing, Subsistence Department, in Special Orders No. 93, May 22, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Discharged.—Private Frank Darling, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, supposed to be with his command.

Transferred.—Private James Fawdrey, Company F, First Artillery, to Company D, Third Artillery; Unattached Private James Bailey, Seventh Infantry, to Company C, Sixth Infantry.

Dishonorably Discharged.—Private John McCarron, Company K, Eighteenth Infantry.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 21, 1873.

First Lieutenant George M. Harris, Fourth Artillery—Died May 12, 1873, of wounds received in action with Modoc Indians.

First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Fifth Cavalry—Killed by an Apache Indian at the San Carlos Agency, A. T., May 27, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company E, First Cavalry, from Camp Harney, Oregon, to Fort Lapwai, I. T.

Companies B and H, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort Sill, I. T.

Company K, Eleventh Infantry, from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Richardson, Tex.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

No. 18, Washington, March 26, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Jackson Barracks, La., January 14, 1873, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry, was president, in the case of Second Lieutenant Warren R. Dunton, Nineteenth Infantry, whose sentence is remitted.

No. 19, Washington, March 27, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., February 13, 1873, and of which Captain Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, was president, in the case of a cadet found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced "To be suspended from the Corps of Cadets until July 1, 1873, and then to join the then First Class."

In passing upon the specification the court have found that accused, while officer of the guard, directed a sentinel to report "all right" to the officer of the day when cadets were visiting on such sentinel's post, in violation of regulations and orders, all of which was known to accused, who gave that order to prevent the sentinel from making such a report as it was his duty to render. The proof makes out all the facts thus affirmed, including the averment that accused knew that cadets were visiting contrary to regulations and orders, and hence without authority. A general order of the commandant, to which the specification refers, prescribes that the answer "all right" from sentinels will signify . . . and that no cadets were visiting (unless by authority during their inspection, and at no (any) time while on post, with their knowledge and assent.) The manifest conclusion is that accused knew the report he ordered to be made was untrue, and it is not understood by what process of reason the court arrived at its finding by which accused is acquitted of prevarication. The fact that an irregular practice had prevailed for some time among cadets, by which cadet officers of the guard had assumed to tolerate visiting in violation of the regulations of the Academy, and that in directing a sentinel to pass cadets thus engaged, accused only followed this usage, and in this way was insensibly betrayed into his graver misconduct, might properly have induced the court to recommend that he should receive a much milder punishment than that intended by law for the repression of willful mendacity, but could not alter the essential character of his offence, nor dispense with its correct definition by the court. The natural result of an habitual irregularity, maintained only by concealment from superior authority, is visible in the mental confusion touching the strict obligations of veracity which some cadets in their testimony exhibit, in their efforts to justify an habitual infraction of regulations under the cover of deception; and it is feared that the judgment of the court in this case is not calculated to dissipate the erroneous ideas thus engendered, nor to fully enforce that clear conception of the claims of duty and of candor which it is one of the chief aims of the Military Academy to inculcate in the minds of its pupils. The findings and the sentence which they support are approved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 20, March 27, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 19, 1872, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, was president, in the case of First Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry, whose sentence is remitted except so much thereof as requires him to refund sixty dollars, used without proper warrant of authority.

G. C.-M. O. No. 21, March 28, 1873.—Promulgates the proceedings of a General Court-martial which convened at San Francisco, Cal., December 27, 1872, and of which Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, was president, in the case of First Lieutenant Augustus P. Greene, Fourth Artillery. Charge I. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge II. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Found guilty and sentenced "To be dis-

missed the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved, and First Lieutenant Augustus P. Greene, Fourth Artillery, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

No. 22, Washington, April 18, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Virginia, March 28, 1873, and of which First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer, was president, in the cases of: 1. Private William Gouldthorpe, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, sentenced for desertion "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of two years, and to wear a twelve-pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain four feet long." 2. Private Henry S. Berlin, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, sentenced for desertion "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of two years." So much of the sentence in the case of Private Gouldthorpe as relates to the wearing of a ball and chain is remitted. In the case of Private Berlin the sentence is so far mitigated as to reduce the period of confinement at hard labor to one year.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In all orders and communications the word "company" will be used to describe that unit of organization in all arms of the service—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The term "battery" will be used only when a company of artillery is provided with guns and horses. (G. O. No. 5, June 20.)

The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain Charles E. Clarke, Seventeenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 101, from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 15, 1873, is extended ninety days. Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted Captain Hugh A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry. (S. O. No. 27, June 23, 1873.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

Clothing Accounts.—A decision of the War Department, in regard to the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men, states that . . . "The balance for clothing not drawn, due the soldiers December 31, 1872, should be carried to his credit for the ensuing six months, and the amount of clothing drawn during the six months ending June 30, 1873, deducted therefrom. If any balance should remain in his favor, it should, of course, be carried to his credit the next six months settlement."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The leave of absence granted Captain T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, by par. 2, S. O. No. 118, c. s., from department headquarters, June 12 was extended three days.

The G. C.-M. convened at Fort Buford, D. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. No. 156, series of 1872, from department headquarters, June 18 was dissolved.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days, June 14 was granted First Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, adjutant, Seventh Cavalry.

Second Cavalry.—Instructions from department headquarters of June 11 directed the commanding officer District of Montana to send a suitable escort to Corinne, U. T., to arrive there between the 10th and 15th of July proximo, for the purpose of meeting and conducting to Fort Ellis, M. T., one hundred and thirty-four horses, intended for the battalion Second Cavalry, at that post.

Target Practice.—The Ordnance Department has furnished blank forms for reporting small arm target practice. Company commanders are required to forward promptly at the end of each quarter these reports, giving the closest observance to the instructions contained in the notes on the forms furnished them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore June 17 was relieved from his present duties at Fort Wallace, Kas., and ordered to River Bend, C. T., reporting to his troop commander for duty.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Captain J. H. Stewart June 13 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. ordered to convene at Fort Bayard, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, and Captain Charles Steelhammer detailed in his stead.

Fifth Infantry.—The commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 18 was directed to detail a company of the Fifth U. S. Infantry from his post, and order it to Pueblo, C. T., for temporary duty in that vicinity, reporting to Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Fort Garland, C. T., for orders. The company was to be provided with tents and equipage for two or three weeks service in the field, and to take no other baggage.

Eighth Cavalry.—A correspondent writing from headquarters Summer Camp Eighth Cavalry, on Canadian

river, New Mexico, Fort Bascom, June 2, says: "The camp is composed of Troops B, L, and M, Eighth Cavalry. Our work is to patrol the country between this point and Fort Union to the north and old Fort Gunter to the south, and to compromise with the Cheyennes and Kiowas if they approach our vicinity."

Instructions from this office June 18 directed the commanding officer District of New Mexico to withdraw a troop of cavalry from the summer camp of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry near Fort Bascom, N. M., and station it at a point in the vicinity of the crossing of the Raton Mountains.

Fifth Infantry.—The following is a roster of commissioned officers of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, May 31:

Colonel—Nelson A. Miles, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding regiment and post.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles R. Woods, Fort Larned, Kas., absent, sick, at Newark, Ohio.

Major—George Gibson, Memphis, Tenn., in charge of disbursing office; G. O. 79, A. G. O., 1872.

Adjutant—George W. Baird, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., post adjutant and signal officer.

Regimental Quartermaster—Forrest H. Hathaway, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., A. A. Q. M. and A. U. S. of post.

Captains—David H. Brotherton, Company K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding company; Henry B. Bristol, Company D, Fort Dodge, Kas., commanding company; Simon Snyder, Company F, Fort Larned, Kas., commanding company and post; James S. Casey, Company A, New York city, on general recruiting service; Samuel Ovenshine, Company G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding company; Edmund Butler, Company C, Fort Dodge, Kas., en route to join company from sick leave; William G. Mitchell, Company H, New York city, A. D. C. to Major-General Hancock, commanding Division of Atlantic; Wylls Lyman, Company I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding company; Ezra P. Ewers, Company E, Camp Supply, I. T., commanding company; Andrew S. Bennett, Company B, Fort Gibson, C. N., commanding company.

First Lieutenants—Mason Carter, Company K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; George McDermott, Company C, Fort Dodge, Kas., commanding company; Robert McDonald, Company D, Fort Dodge, Kas., with company; Frank D. Baldwin, Company E, Detroit, Mich., on general recruiting service; Thomas H. Logan, Company H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding company; Edmund Rice, Company A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., commanding company; Edward L. Randall, Company F, Fort Larned, Kas., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Henry Romeyn, Company B, Fort Gibson, C. N., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Granville Lewis, Company I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; Quintin Campbell, Company G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company.

Second Lieutenants—Theodore F. Forbes, Company E, Camp Supply, I. T., with company; Charles E. Hargous, Company H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; George P. Borden, Company K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; David Q. Rousseau, Company G, Fort Leavenworth Kas., with company; James H. Whitten, Company I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; James W. Pope, Company A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with company; Thomas M. Woodruff, Company B, Fort Gibson, C. N. post adjutant; Hobart K. Bailey, Company D, Fort Dodge, Kas., with company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

A. A. Surgeon Thomas G. Maghee, U. S. Army, June 11 was relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks and ordered to report in person, at once, to the commanding officer of Fort McPherson, for duty with the Niobrara expedition.

Ninth Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and of which Colonel P. R. DeTroband, Thirteenth Infantry, is president, and Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate U. S. Army, judge-advocate, First Lieutenant William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, was arraigned, tried, and found guilty of the charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

That he employed for his personal service an enlisted man of Company I, Ninth Infantry, without asking the consent of its company commander, and upon being written to by Captain Mears, forbidding this, did reply in the following words and figures, to wit:

13th February, 1873.

F. Mears, Fort D. A. Russell.

SIR: I have been in the service long enough to assure you that I shall employ the man you refer to in your very important letter whenever I feel so disposed and he is willing to serve me, and his duties in the company are not interfered with thereby.

I have been in the same garrison with you long enough to know that you are not only impudent but altogether contemptible.

WM. B. PEASE.

That he did approach Captain Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, while reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the Adjutant's office, and with malicious intent did knock from his head his felt hat and did not pick it up nor tender any apology for so doing; and upon the said Captain Mears calling the said Lieutenant Pease a gentleman, did reply that he, the said Captain Mears, was a puppy; or words to that effect.

Sentence—"To be kept in arrest wherever his company may be serving, for the period of one month, forfeiting his monthly pay for the same period, excepting the sum of fifty dollars; and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the department commander."

Payment of Troops.—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, June 16 was ordered to Cheyenne on public business, upon completion of which he was directed to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks, Fort McPherson, North Platte, and Sidney Barracks; Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, the

troops at Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman, Medicine Bow, Fort Sanders, and intermediate camps and stations; and Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, the troops at Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Beaver, Forts Bridger and Steele, and Camp Douglas.

Second Cavalry.—Instructions of May 31 directed Major E. M. Baker, Captains John Mix and E. J. Spaulding, Second Cavalry, and Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, members of the board for the inspection of cavalry horses, to proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., and return, and to Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, and Davenport, Iowa, and return, for the inspection and purchase of horses for the Second regiment of cavalry.

The recruits at Fort Sanders for the companies of the Second Cavalry in Montana June 13 were ordered to be turned over by the commanding officer of the post to Major N. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, to be conducted to Fort Ellis, M. T. Second Lieutenant L. H. Jerome, Second Cavalry, was ordered to accompany the recruits. Leave of absence for seven days June 10 was granted First Lieutenant W. P. Clark, adjutant.

Fort D. A. Russell.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., June 16. Detail for the court: Major Alex. Chambers Fourth Infantry; Captains John Rziha, Fourth Infantry, G. S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry, Deane Monahan, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants William H. Andrews, Third Cavalry, Carl Veitenheimer, Fourth Infantry, Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Rufus P. Brown, Theodore E. True, Fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was granted Captain R. A. Torrey, June 16.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 2, 1873.

General Orders No. 6.

It is with great pleasure the department commander announces to his command the gallant and successful attack by Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, with a portion of his regiment, upon the combined camps of hostile Kickapoo, Lipan, and Mesquero-Apache Indians. Having ascertained the location of these tribes, parties of which had just made a devastating raid on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas, Colonel Mackenzie assembled six companies of his regiment on the evening of May 17, marched all that night, encountering and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles incidental to such marches in a strange country, and struck the Indians at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, killing nineteen warriors, capturing Costiliotes, principal chief of the Lipans, forty women and children, and about sixty-five ponies, and destroying three villages with their accumulated property. His own loss was three men wounded—one mortally.

The companies and officers engaged were as follows: Companies A, B, C, E, I, and M, Fourth Cavalry; Captains N. B. McLaughlin, Clarence Mauck, John B. Wilcox, E. B. Beaumont, William O'Connell; First Lieutenants W. C. Hemphill, G. A. Thurston, C. L. Hudson, D. Lynch, Jr.; Second Lieutenants O. W. Budd, R. G. Carter, H. G. White, C. A. P. Hatfield, J. W. Martin, all of the Fourth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding Seminole scouts, Lieutenant and Adjutant L. O. Parker, Fourth Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Donald Jackson.

Colonel Mackenzie reports that all of these officers acted handsomely and deserve consideration, and that every soldier showed, after the terribly hard ride, a creditable eagerness to attack. The following extracts from Colonel Mackenzie's report are published here as a carefully considered and deserved tribute to his command:

It was, however, the good fortune of Captain N. B. McLaughlin and his company (I, Fourth Cavalry) to be in the advance of the column, and I feel called on to mention the very gallant manner in which himself and Lieutenant Hudson led the cavalry, the men of which acted gallantly, to the extent of rashness. I also wish to mention Lieutenant Bullis, with the Seminole scouts, who behaved under the command of the gallant officer very well. I wish it understood, in making special mention of these officers, that others very probably would have acted quite as handsomely, but from leading the advance they attracted notice more especially. In an Indian fight officers and men soon get so scattered in the pursuit that it is perfectly impossible to give to each his proper credit. I mention Lieutenant Hudson specially this time, and should have done so before for gallantry on the North fork of the Brazos. I also wish to mention my adjutant, Lieutenant Parker, and Dr. Jackson, for gallantry and good conduct.

My loss was three men wounded. Private Peter Carrigan, Company D, Fourth Cavalry, who happened to be here on detached service and was attached to Company I, was mortally wounded. Private William Pair, of Company I, Fourth Cavalry, a splendid old soldier who has served in the regiment since its organization, loses his right arm near the shoulder; Private Leonard Knippenberger, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, slightly wounded in the face, is now on duty.

Colonel Mackenzie also specially commends the conduct of Captain Mauck, who was quite ill at the time, but insisted upon going with his company when informed that it was likely to get into a fight.

He also expresses himself under great obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding Fort Duncan, for his cordial cooperation and his active support throughout.

The names of the enlisted men deserving of special mention will be given in a subsequent order as soon as company reports are received.

The commanding general tenders to Colonel Mackenzie and his gallant command his thanks and congratulations for the very handsome manner in which they accomplished this perilous and difficult work. The cheerful and ready conduct of the men under the unavoidable privations, having nothing to eat for nearly two days but a little hard bread, is quite as creditable to them as their gallantry in the fight. It is believed that a few repetitions of this effective and summary punishment

would give quiet to that portion of the Rio Grande frontier so long outraged by these Indians.

By command of Brigadier-General C. C. Augur.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The War Department has transmitted to the Bureau of Indian affairs, an official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, in which, under date of June 2, he says: "I have just heard from the Cheyennes, who are now encamped on the Wichita, southeast of Antelope Hills, where they propose to 'make medicine.' The Kiowas have gone to the west end of the Wichita Mountains. Little Robe and Young Whirlwind are still on or near the north fork of the Canadian, near Red Hills. The Dog soldiers of the Cheyennes are still in Wichita, below the point of General Custer's fight. Except that considerable dissatisfaction exists as to the recent issue to them at the Agency, there seems to be no important 'talk' in the Cheyenne camps. Within a week a party of Comanches returned from Texas with a considerable herd of mules, the number of which I have not been able to ascertain. The Arapahoes are still quiet, and are camped along the North Fork, between Sheridan's Roost and the Agency. This letter is transmitted by Major-General Pope to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, who indorses it: Respectfully forwarded for the information of the General of the Army and the Indian Bureau. The Cheyennes and Kiowas are off their reservations. General Sherman indorses the paper as follows: 'Headquarters of the Army, Washington, June 14.—Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. These are the Indians to conciliate whom Sinta and Big Tree are to be turned loose. I have no more faith in their sincerity than I have in the prairie wolves, and as I once risked my life to test their sincerity I do not propose to again expose others to a like danger, and hope the Indian Bureau will manage them without the aid of the Army.'

Second Lieutenant Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, was directed to take charge of the Indian captives at San Antonio, on the 15th inst., and conduct them to Fort Gibson, I. T., and turn them over to the commanding officer of that post. On the completion of this duty Second Lieutenant Colon Augur and the escort will return to their proper stations.

Fort Concho.—The commanding officer, Fort Concho, Texas, June 12 was directed to detail a company of infantry, or one commissioned officer and forty privates with the proper complement of non-commissioned officers, as escort to the surveying party of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Fort McKavett.—A General Court-martial was ordered to be convened at Fort McKavett, Texas, June 16. Detail for the court: Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, M. D. U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. Barrett, Jr., B. Q. M.; First Lieutenant B. Dawson, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants T. E. Davenport, M. F. Goodwin, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, Adjutant Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, June 10 was granted Colonel Abner Doubleday.

Major Henry C. Merriam June 12 was assigned temporarily to the command of Fort Brown, Texas.

Tenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton June 13 was relieved as a member of the board of officers appointed in S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, to purchase horses for the 9th Cavalry, and was ordered to turn over to Second Lieutenant M. B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, who was appointed A. A. Q. M. and disbursing officer of the board, all funds, etc., pertaining thereto. Having completed this duty First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, will return to San Antonio via Brashear City and Galveston.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

The G. C.-M. instituted in S. O. No. 100, Extract 1, c. s., from department headquarters, and of which Captain D. M. Vance, Sixteenth Infantry, is president, June 21 was authorized—in its discretion—to change its place of meeting from Nashville to White's Creek Springs, Tenn.

Sixteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to convene at Atlanta, Ga., on June 23, for the trial of First Lieutenant George B. Pickett, Sixteenth Infantry. Detail for the court: Majors John M. Brannan, First Artillery; William H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry; Captains Frank E. Taylor, First Artillery; Captains William Mills, William Falk, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant William S. Starring, Second Artillery; Alvan S. Galbreath, Second Infantry; Philo Schultze, Eighteenth Infantry; James Ulio, Second Infantry. Captain C. R. Layton, Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate. The commanding officer of the Department of the Gulf June 10 was directed to order First Lieutenant George B. Pickett to Atlanta, Ga., to report in arrest to Major W. H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding that post, for trial by General Court-martial.

First Lieutenant W. W. Barrett June 17 was ordered to Frankfort, Ky., temporary duty.

Second Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles Harkins June 17 was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., for temporary duty.

Fort Macon.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Fort Macon, N. C., June 25. Detail for the court: Captain John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery; Assistant Quartermaster G. W. Bradley, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, adjutant First Artillery; Second Lieutenants E. S. Dudley, Second Artillery; W. B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry. Sec-

and Lieutenant John A. Campbell, Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

The department commander, accompanied by Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C., June 12 proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., to make an inspection of the military post at that point. This duty performed, the department commander rejoined his station in New Orleans, and Captain Sanders was ordered to proceed to make an inspection of the posts at Jackson, Miss., and Monroe, La. After which, Captain Sanders will rejoin his station in New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, M. D. U. S. Army, June 14 was ordered to Baton Rouge, La., for duty.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Captain W. H. Bartholomew June 12 was ordered to Jackson, Miss., on duty connected with his company. That duty performed, Captain Bartholomew was ordered to rejoin his station in New Orleans.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant E. M. Hays, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., June 16 was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., reporting to Captain C. R. Layton, Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate, G. C. M., as a witness in the case of First Lieutenant Geo. B. Pickett, Sixteenth Infantry. When discharged from further attendance before the General Court-martial, Lieutenant Hays was directed to rejoin his station in New Orleans.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rs, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending June 24, 1873: Second Lieutenants G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery; Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenants E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery; G. F. Foote, Eighth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry; Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry; Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azpell, U. S. Army Major F. F. Barr, J. A. U. S. Army; First Lieutenants W. F. Halleck, U. S. Army; T. D. Maurice, Second Artillery; Captain Wm. Dickenson, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn June 23 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. instituted in par. 1, S. O. No. 116, c. s., from department headquarters.

Fort Sullivan.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sullivan, Me., on the 24th of June. Detail for the court: Majors William Hays, Fifth Artillery; Elisha H. Ludington, A. I. G.; Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants John R. Brinkley, George W. Crabb; Second Lieutenant William B. Weir, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Frederick Robinson, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Columbus.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on the 24th of June. Detail for the court: Major James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry; Captain Eskine Gittings, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Thomas F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry; John W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry C. Dones, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—A despatch, June 23, says: "William Hersch, a soldier from the garrison, was murdered at ten o'clock last night at Millereck, about a mile west of the fort. He was struck on the head with a slung-shot by an unknown party, and died in a few minutes. A man named Davis has been arrested on suspicion."

Base Ball at Fort Hamilton.—A series of games have recently been inaugurated between the garrisons of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, New York Harbor, the former being styled the "Gibson B. B. C." and the latter the "Hamilton B. B. C." The first game of the season was played at Clifton, S. I., on the 7th inst., and resulted in a victory for the "Hamiltons" by thirty-two runs. The second game came off Saturday, the 21st inst., on the grounds of the "Hamilton" club at Fort Hamilton. These grounds being situated upon a plain having an inclination of several feet from the striker's position to the outer boundary, accounts in a great measure for the extraordinary figures of the score, it being a very difficult matter to field. Appended is the score in full:

GIBSONS.					HAMILTONS.				
No.	Names.	Position.	Outs.	Runs.	No.	Names.	Position.	Outs.	Runs.
1	Gebhardt...	C.	1	7	1	McDonald...	C. F.	4	6
2	Howard...	1st B.	3	4	2	Robinson...	2d B.	4	4
3	Costello...	P.	4	4	3	Evans...	L. F.	1	7
4	Dawson...	2d B.	3	4	4	Pontney...	1st B.	2	7
5	Diestel...	L. F.	3	3	5	Ackerman...	P.	4	5
6	Sherwood...	C. F.	3	6	6	Lewis...	C.	3	6
7	Gorriek...	S. S.	0	7	7	De Forrest...	R. F.	3	4
8	French...	3d B.	4	3	8	Hastings...	3d B.	4	4
9	Phillips...	R. F.	4	3	9	Hurst...	S. S.	2	6

Innings. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Gibsons..... 5 3 5 3 4 4 0 8 3 6-37
Hamiltons..... 7 12 3 8 5 6 8 3 0 0-49
Umpire—Mr. William Kegan, Pacific B. B. C.
Time of game—3 hours 45 minutes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.
Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, U. S. Army, June

17 was relieved from duty in this department, and ordered to comply with the requirements of par. 9, S. O. No. 105, c. s., A. G.'s O.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'rs San Francisco, Cal.

The following-named officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, June 17, 1873: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry; Captains C. C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; William B. Hughes, A. Q. M.; E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants Arthur Morris, Walter Howe, William Everett, H. B. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, June 6 was granted Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster U. S. Army.

A. A. Surgeon A. H. Cochrane, U. S. Army, was June 10 ordered to report to Captain Julius W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry, as medical officer of the troops under his command ordered to Fort Yuma. Upon completing this duty he will return to this station and report to the medical director, Department of California.

Captain William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., was June 11 ordered to take charge of the duties and receipt for the property for which Captain Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M., has been responsible, on July 1, 1873.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenants Arthur Morris, Battery G, and Walter Howe, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, were June 12 ordered to join their batteries in the Modoc country, via Yreka, without delay.

First Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cavalry, and Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate, were June 13 ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding Department of the Columbia, for duty at Fort Klamath, Oregon, without delay. The following despatch was received June 25 at San Francisco from Yreka: "Colonel Elliott, of the First Cavalry, and Major Curtis, judge-advocate, arrived here last night and will proceed to Fort Klamath to-night. Colonel Elliott will be senior officer on the Military Commission to try the Modocs, as Colonel Robert Granger, Twenty-first Infantry, has been excused on account of illness. The Commission will probably not work until after the 4th of July. It is thought that it will take six weeks to conclude its labors. In the meantime it is probable that Colonel Mason's battalion of Twenty-first Infantry, and Captain Milier's battery of Fourth Artillery will march to Vancouver via Camps Warner and Harney, and Fort Walla Walla. Colonel Mendenhall with the rest of the artillery companies will probably return to San Francisco via Fort Crook. Hasbrouck's light battery and two companies of the Twelfth Infantry, will remain at Fort Klamath until the Modocs are disposed of." The War Department is advised of the arrival at Kelton, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, of two companies (L and M) of the First Cavalry, en route to the Department of the Columbia. Companies A, D, and I, to arrive by the steamer *Newbern* from Fort Yuma, were June 6 ordered to take station for the present at Benicia Barracks.

Fifth Cavalry.—The commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, was June 4 ordered to send to Fort Yuma, in charge of Capt. Julius W. Mason, 5th Cavalry, all enlisted men at that post for the 5th Cavalry. Capt. Mason is designated, under G. O. No. 276, War Department, 1863, as the commanding officer of all troops on the *Newbern*. First Lieutenant Alfred B. Baehre, Fifth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to Captain Mason, on the *Newbern* for duty.

Twelfth Infantry.—Captain Edmund F. Thompson, was June 4 ordered to take charge, for Fort Yuma, of all enlisted men and laundresses at Angel Island of Companies F and I, Twelfth Infantry, and of the Twenty-third Infantry.

Upon the return of Captain Henry Wagner's troop (C), First Cavalry, to Camp McDermit, Nevada, from field service, Captain M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, with the enlisted men of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, on duty at that post, June 10 is ordered to return to his proper station, Camp Halleck, Nevada, marching to Winnemucca, thence by rail to Hileck Station, and march to Camp Halleck. First Lieutenant W. E. Dove, with the remaining portion of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, at Camp Independence, Cal., on being relieved by Captain McGowan's company (D), Twelfth Infantry, at the same time is directed to use the transportation hired by Captain McGowan, for his (Lieutenant Dove's) command to Wilmington, Cal., taking the steamer at that place for San Diego, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

In accordance with special orders from the headquarters of the Department of Columbia, the Warm Spring Indian scouts employed in the recent operations against the Modoc Indians, under Donald McKay, will be mustered out and discharged from the service on the day of their arrival at the Dalles, Oregon, about the 24th of June. First-Lieutenant George W. Evans, Adjutant Twenty-first Infantry, is charged with the execution of this order. Major Virgil S. Eggleston, paymaster, will proceed to the Dalles, Oregon, and pay the Warm Spring Indian scouts to be mustered out of service about the 24th instant.

The band of the 108th Saxon regiment of the Royal Saxon Army, which received from the King of Saxony leave of absence to make a professional tour through the United States, arrived in the steamship *Vandalia* June 24. The visiting band is composed of sixty of the best military musicians known in the Saxon Army. They wear the usual Saxon uniform—green, with red trimmings, and the military cap of the pattern in use in the Saxon Army. The regiment to which the band belongs is stationed at Dresden, the capital of Saxony.

ARMY BANDS.

(From the Galaxy for July.)

A FRENCH officer, General Cremier, has lately taken strong ground in favor of the abolition of bands in armies. His argument is an extended one, and, we may add, somewhat humorous. Briefly stated, it urges first, that the French term of services prevents the musicians from ever becoming accomplished in their art, and that they only learn to play well when their term of discharge is at hand; secondly, that a large body of men is thus detached from the effective force of the army, and a large increase made in army expenditures, while much additional cost and conscription are imposed upon a country which already complains of the rigors of military law and the size of the military budget; finally, he declares that bands are merely luxuries for peace time, and chiefly for officers' quarters, while in war they are of no use, their instruments being hard to carry on a march, or perpetually getting out of order, and never heard in battle, in spite of the traditional power of music to inspire a brilliant charge or a stubborn defence. All these and other points are effectively brought out, and the officer claims that he never under fire heard any band music whatever, except, of course, the drum and fife. In a satirical vein General Cremier suggests that all the present uses of a band might be supplied by the substitution of a regimental "band-organ," and a saving of men and money thereby effected. But, on the other hand, we shall beg leave to cite from a private letter received half a dozen years ago from an officer who had been a distinguished corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. The same question of abolishing bands having come up, this officer wrote: "On the Peninsular campaign, during the battle of Williamsburg, things were looking blue enough, when I espied a drummer, and ordered him to beat. His drum was wet, and sounded too much as if muffled. I immediately stopped him, and called to some men of a band near by to play. They replied they could not that all were not there. An officer of my staff collected enough, and referred to me to know what to play. I replied that I did not care. They struck up a national air, and the effect was magical." It is clear, therefore, that there are two sides not only to the question of bands in the army, but even to that of their use in active campaign. But, by the way, even the bugle and the drum and fife are threatened with a curtailed sphere of employment, for in France they appear to have been partly replaced by the *whistle* in skirmishing practice. Several battalions of *Chasseurs a pied* have lately been drilled with this novel instrument—novel, however, only in war, since on shipboard its varied calls are as familiar as those of the bugle in the army. The experiments are said to have succeeded so well as to promise the general adoption of the whistle in skirmishing. Still, the time-honored, "spirit-stirring" and "ear-piercing" drum and fife are doubtless destined to a long career, despite the "reformatory" and "economical" projects to abolish bands and to introduce in their places jewsharps and whistles.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, in a recent letter to the *Baltimore Enquirer*, denies that he is responsible for the burning of Columbia. He adduces his own statement, made shortly after the event, as well as the more recent affidavits of several of his associates, to prove that at the time the city was evacuated nothing in it was on fire except the secluded depot of the South Carolina railroad. According to this letter the cotton in the city had been piled by order of General Beauregard in a narrow line along the middle of the principal street preparatory to firing. General Hampton took command of the cavalry on the night before the evacuation, and his first act was to represent to Beauregard the danger which would result to the city from firing the cotton. He also represented that as the railroad had been cut it would be impossible for the Union forces to remove the cotton. Upon these representations he was authorized to give orders that no cotton in the city should be fired, and these orders were strictly carried out. The Confederate post commander at Columbia says, upon affidavit, that he received orders from General Hampton directing him to take no further steps towards burning the cotton, as it was deemed unnecessary to destroy it. He also states that, being in the city until the moment of the evacuation, he knew of no fires up to that time. The cavalry general, M. C. Butler, who commanded the last Confederate forces that were in the city, makes affidavit that he left the cotton undisturbed, piled in packed bales in the middle of the street. He remained in the suburbs for two hours after the Federal occupation, and when he left he could see no evidence of cotton burning. Beauregard's statement to Hampton is: "The only thing on fire at the time of the evacuation was the depot building of the South Carolina Railroad, which caught fire accidentally from the explosion of some ammunition ordered to be sent toward Charlotte, N. C." This depot was near the river, and distant about a mile from the business portion of the city.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

JUNE 20.
Averill, A. W., General.
Denke, A., Colonel.
Goddin, A. C., Captain.
McCook, J. G., Colonel.
Fricketh, W. A., Captain.
Schaeffer, Frank B., Colonel.
Tichenor, A. C., Colonel.
Vail, Chas., Captain.

JUNE 24.
Child, A., Captain.
De Jarnett, Colonel.
Peck, S., Captain.

A NEWSPAPER despatch states that C. G. C. Canby, brother of the late General Canby, died in the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum on the 9th inst. He became insane of learning of the General's murder.

The *Tennessee* is now at the Morgan Iron-works having her machinery placed on board.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Congress was at Southampton, England, June 23. The *Alaska* will be ready about July 15 at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The *Tallapoosa* sailed June 24 for the different Navy-yards with freight.

The resignations of the following Cadet Engineers have been accepted: A. D. Ruiz, E. D. Meredith, L. Morgan, J. N. Cumming, R. J. Reid, and E. C. Lorn-borger.

The tug *Fortune*, now at the Washington Navy-yard, has been designated to take out the Cadet Engineers at Annapolis on a practice cruise, and will be in charge of an officer detailed from the academy by Rear-Admiral Worden.

The permanent dry-dock now building at Mare Island Navy-yard is to cost \$2,500,000, and when completed will be the largest owned by the Government. It is 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, and capable of docking any vessel in the Navy.

TELEGRAPHIC orders were sent out on the 19th of June to put the *California* out of commission, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Her officers and crew are to be disposed of among the vessels of the station, as Rear-Admiral Pennock may judge expedient.

ORDERS have been given for the *Worcester* and *Wyoming* to come to Hampton Roads. The *Shavmut* and *Nipsic* were previously ordered there, and left Key West June 23. The *Canandaigua* is going to Aspinwall. The iron-clad *Saugus* and ship *Puenee* will be the only vessels left at Key West.

It is said the Secretary of the Navy has no intention just now of issuing maps of the results of Captain Hall's expedition, but as soon as the return expedition makes its report, comprehensive and detailed maps will be made public. The diagrams convey but a slight idea of the discoveries by the *Polaris*.

The command of the European station was transferred at Villefranche on 2d of June by Rear-Admiral Alden to Rear-Admiral Case, and the former sailed the same day for the United States, to enter either New York or Boston in the *Brooklyn*. The squadron was complimented on its appearance and discipline by its new chief, and upon the high esteem in which it is held by European governments.

OUR advertising columns contain the advertisement of the Navy Department for proposals for furnishing materials for and constructing two of the new sloops of war. Bids will be accepted for hulls and steam machinery complete and for steam machinery separately. The Department has also issued proposals for the construction, including all the materials except the live oak timber of the hull, of a steam sloop-of-war, complete for sea service.

AN experimental trial with a trailing torpedo was made by the U. S. steamer *Nina* at noon on June 18 in Newport outer harbor, and in the vicinity of the anchorage of the Austrian corvette *Heligoland*. An object was anchored, and the *Nina*, with the torpedo towing from her port quarter, steamed by it, and the torpedo coming in contact with it, exploded, shivering it into "smithereens." Other torpedoes were successfully exploded, making a fine display to the lookers-on.

The rescued party from the *Polaris* have been paid off in Washington, and given leave of absence until the 1st of July, at which time they are to report at the New York Navy-yard in accordance with their engagements to go out if required, in the *Tigress* for the relief of Buddington and others. The complement of the *Juniata* is to be reduced to correspond with the battery of the ship, a part of which has been landed. She will take out large supplies of coal and provisions.

The *Plymouth*, which arrived at New York on the 18th instant, has visited, since leaving Lisbon, February 10, the following places: Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, Porto Grande and Porto Praya, Cape de Verde Islands, Cape Palmas, Elmira, Cape Coast Castle, Fernando Po, Gaboon river, and St. Paul de Loando, coast of Africa; and Bridgetown, Barbadoes. She was eighty-seven and one-half days at sea, and thirty-five in port, and sailed 11,459 miles. The *Plymouth*, was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., and arrived there June 23, where she will be put out of commission and her crew discharged or transferred to other vessels.

A COURT of inquiry is ordered to convene at the Naval Academy on the 25th of June, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of marines by Medical Director Marius Duvall. Commodore Jno. J. Almy, Captain D. McN. Fairfax, Commander K. R. Breese and Pay Inspector Jas. D. Murray compose the court, the latter acting as judge-advocate. It will be recollected that Dr. Duvall discovered two marines in the strawberry patch attached to the hospital grounds and fired a load of shot into them.

The American merchant steamer *Kiang-Loong* was totally lost by running on a rock at a place called Hen Point, in the Yang-tze river, March 9. No lives were lost and most of the cargo was saved. The *Kiang-Loong* was built in Boston in 1864, and was 945 tons register. She had been continuously employed in the Yang-tze river trade. The U. S. steamer *Palos* arrived in the river a short time after the disaster, and Lieutenant-Commander Rowland made a survey of the river in the neighborhood of Hen Point.

CAPTAIN W. D. WHITING, inspector of ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who has been ordered to command the *Worcester*, will leave this station on July 5. By his detachment the Navy-yard will lose one of its most highly esteemed officers. Captain Whiting has

been stationed at the Navy-yard some two years, during which the Ordnance Department, under his charge, controlled property valued at four or five million dollars, which has been cared for in the best possible manner, and the whole department gives evidence of most excellent management. General regret is expressed at the Navy-yard at losing so estimable an officer.

The *Fortune* went into commission at the Navy-yard, Washington, June 20. The steamer *Phlox* brought her crew from Annapolis June 19. The officers of the *Fortune* are: Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormick, commanding officer; Mates—C. J. Murphy, L. B. Gallagher, W. G. Smith, L. M. Melcher; Second Assistant Engineer, J. S. Ogden; Assistant Paymaster, John C. Boyd. The *Fortune* sailed June 23 for Annapolis, and will take the cadet engineers round to the different Navy-yards. Upon her return she will be used at Annapolis for torpedo experiments. She is fitted out with torpedo shaft and apparatus.

HON. HENRY L. PIERCE, Mayor of Boston, has addressed a letter to Commodore Farrott, commandant of the Navy-yard, Charlestown, a copy of which has been filed in the Navy Department, in which he takes pleasure in complying with the request of the City Council, by communicating the thanks of the city government and City Council of Boston, for the very valuable services rendered by Captain Richard S. Collum; Lieutenants Wm. Wallace, J. W. Sherborne, F. C. Shailer, and J. T. Brodhead, and the men under their command attached to the Marine Corps, in preserving order and protecting property during and after the fire of May 30.

SECRETARY ROBESON visited New York to urge forward the preparations at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the fitting out of the steamship *Tigress* for her Arctic venture. On the evening of June 24, a reception was held at his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of political friends of the Secretary were present, but the greater part of the visitors were scientific men and others interested in the present expedition by the results likely to be obtained by it and by the circumstances that have prompted it. Among the latter were Captain Tyson, the chief officer of the party rescued from the ice floe, and Dr. Hayes.

The Brazilian corvette *Niatheroy*, with a crew of 398 men, which arrived at New York about a fortnight ago has been lying at anchor off the Battery since that time. After she had been in port about three days a party of midshipmen came ashore, one of whom did not return and has not been heard of since. Twenty-three of the crew, together with the captain's steward and a marine, deserted soon after to evade an investigation in relation to the midshipman. June 21 Deputy Marshals Crowley and Jarvis succeeded in capturing seventeen of the deserters, who were brought before the Commissioner, handcuffed and sent on board the vessel.

The *Canandaigua* returned to Key West June 9, from the special duty of conveying U. S. minister Foster to Vera Cruz. Mr. Foster embarked on board the *Canandaigua* at the Delta, May 20, and the vessel reached Vera Cruz June 25. On the following day the minister was landed with the usual honors, and was saluted by the shore battery. He was escorted to the cars by Captain Ronckendorf, the commander of the *Canandaigua*, and by General Foster, the military governor of Vera Cruz, and accompanied by a military escort left for the capital in the 11:30 train. The *Canandaigua* sailed from Vera Cruz May 31, on her return to Key West.

The *Phlox*, at Washington June 19 from Annapolis, reports the *Frolic*, with the household effects of Surgeon Pinkney, hard and fast on the bank off Matthias Point, with four tugs pulling at her.

A despatch dated June 23 says: The efforts of the tug to relieve her having been unsuccessful, a well-known wrecker from Norfolk has been employed to float the vessel, and for that purpose she has been unloaded of coal and provisions. Naval Constructor Hart, having been sent down to Matthias Point to inspect the *Frolic*, returned to Washington June 24, and reports that no damage whatever will be sustained, as the ship is on a mud bank and will be floated again by the wreckers, who agreed to commence work on June 23, and the vessel is probably off by this time.

The *American Register*, of Paris, France, of May 24, 1873, says: Captain O. H. Wells, of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, during his recent stay at Barcelona, received a letter from Vice-Admiral Pothuau, French minister of marine, informing him that he had been appointed by President Thiers, a member of the Legion of Honor. The *Shenandoah* made a visit to Havre a few months since, and while there the President was invited on board by Captain Wells, and was received with all the honors due to his distinguished position. Subsequently the President and Captain Wells dined with each other frequently, and this mark of honor conferred by M. Thiers, is undoubtedly due to the esteem and regard which he feels for our gallant compatriot.

CHIEF ENGINEERS Charles H. Loring, and C. H. Baker, and Mr. Erasmus W. Smith, have been appointed a board by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the plans and specifications received at the Department in conformity with its advertisement of May 5 soliciting designs for steam machinery. They will give particular attention to the requirements stated in the advertisement, with the view of adopting for the naval vessels to be constructed, the best type of steam machinery which modern practice has proved most economical and efficient, and which can be most advantageously used in the propulsion of steam vessels-of-war, taking into consideration weight, space allowed, power developed, economy and arrangement of design for access, attendance, repairs, etc.

The *Washington Chronicle* of June 22 contains the following: "Captain John C. Beaumont, U. S. Navy, of Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley, Pa., the executive officer of the Navy-yard, leaves the station June 23, and will be succeeded by Captain Walter W. Queen. Captain Beaumont, in leaving the yard, has the best wishes of his brother officers and the workmen, who sincerely

regret his departure. Notwithstanding the tremendous hot weather and long dry spell, the gallant captain has been ordered to a cruise for a lifetime. The commanding officer on this occasion is one of the fairest damsels of our city, Miss Fannie S. King, a descendant of the Warrington family. The 'orders' have been issued by the clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. R. J. Meigs, and the time of the departure of the happy couple upon the sea of matrimony will shortly be announced."

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding Asiatic station, dated April 24, at which time he was at Hong Kong. On the 26th he expected to proceed in the *Monocacy*, to which vessel he would temporarily transfer his flag, to the treaty ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow and Ningpo, spending a few days at each place, thence to Shanghai. The *Hartford* draws too much water to enter the several ports named, with the exception of Amoy. The *Hartford*, under Captain McCauley, would sail in a few days to Amoy and Wusung—the latter port being the anchorage for the larger vessels arriving at Shanghai. If she can pass the bar she will go up to Shanghai, and then await the arrival of the Admiral in the *Monocacy*. The *Yantic* arrived at Hong Kong April 15, last from Singapore. The latter part of the month she would leave for Amoy and thence proceed to Yokohama via Nagasaki, and the Inland sea.

THERE appears to be a misapprehension, as the Boston *Globe* explains, as to the present status of the Farragut cases. There are two of them. One is the bounty case, which is a claim for the destruction by our fleet of certain rebel vessels while they were passing the forts below New Orleans, and the other is known as the prize case, which is a claim said to be due for capture of rebel vessels at New Orleans, at the fall of that city in 1862. In the first case the award is for \$280,000, as bounty, and in the second case the award is for \$966,900, as prize money, and \$46,000 as military salvage. The award deducts \$180,000, which is allowed the United States for certain vessels which were turned over to their lawful owners. In the prize case, the Government has appealed, and it will be claimed and insisted upon in the Supreme Court that there is no liability for prize or salvage as against the United States, upon many grounds which are regarded as valid and tenable by the Attorney-General and Special Counsel R. M. Corwine, who has conducted the case.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Shanghai, May 12, 1873, says: "The *Monocacy*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Jenkins, left Hong Kong on the 27th ult. for a cruise up the coast as far as this place. The Admiral intended stopping at Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, and Ningpo, and is expected to arrive here on the 17th inst. The *Hartford* left Hong Kong April 30 and reached this port on the 10th. The *Iroquois* came on the 5th, having made a very good run of five days from Yokohama. The *Yantic* was at Hong Kong on the 30th ult., but was expected to leave in a few days for Japan. The *Lackawanna* was at Yokohama up to latest dates, the *Saco* had been ordered to Nagasaki, and the *Palos* is cruising up the Yang-tee river. The *Ashuelot* is at Tien-tsin, where trouble is apprehended, as the Chinese are becoming hostile and have erected batteries along the river banks for miles. A few days will determine whether anything serious is to be the result of these warlike demonstrations. The French flagship, the *Bellequeuse*, is at anchor off Wusung, she being unable to cross the bar even now while the spring tides are the highest. The *Salomis* (British), Vice-Admiral Shadwell's despatch boat, at present flying his flag, is also here. Weather cool and health good."

The *Levant Herald*, dated Constantinople, April 29, 1873, contains the following: "Yesterday Admiral Alden, commander of the United States squadron in the Levant, whose flagship, the *Wabash*, is at present at the Piræus, and who has come to Constantinople by way of Syria for a short visit, was received at the Admiralty by Riza Pasha, the Minister of Marine, and afterwards paid a visit of inspection to the Turkish iron-clad fleet in the Bosphorus. Admiral Alden was accompanied to the Admiralty, on the Golden Horn, by the Hon. Mr. Boker, the United States Minister in Constantinople, Mr. Goodenow, U. S. secretary of legation and consul-general, Mr. Gargiolo, interpreter of the legation, with Lieutenant-Commander Swan, Pay Inspector James Fulton, P. Asst. Surgeon G. F. Winslow, and Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, officers of Admiral Alden's staff who have come here with him. The gallant Admiral and his party were received on their arrival in the forenoon by His Excellency Riza Pasha, the Minister of Marine, and all the heads of departments, and also by the Sultan's second son, Prince Mahmud Djil-Edden, aged eleven, a captain in the Imperial Ottoman Navy, and were entertained at a sumptuous breakfast at which covers were laid for twenty-four. After breakfast the Admiral proceeded with Hussein Pasha, superintendent admiral of the dockyard; Hobart Pasha, inspector-general of the fleet; and Arif Pasha, commander-in-chief, to visit the factories and docks, and the newly-built iron-clad, the *Mukademi Hair*. The American Admiral was then conveyed in a special steamer to visit the Turkish iron-clad fleet anchored in the Bosphorus. The distinguished party went on board two of these vessels, the *Azizieh*, flagship, and the *Ani Slah*, an iron-clad corvette. On both the usual drill, gun exercise, and other naval manoeuvres were gone through, and Admiral Alden and his officers, on leaving, expressed their gratification at the excellent condition of the Turkish fleet, the fine, sailorlike bearing of the men, the smartness of their drill, and the efficient way in which they worked their guns, more especially the new heavy 9-inch Woolwich Armstrong. To-day Admiral Alden visited the arsenal at Tophaneh, where he was received by His Excellency Hald Pasha, master of the ordnance, and afterwards made an excursion in an Admiralty tender up the Bosphorus. The gallant Admiral will probably be received by the Sultan before leaving Constantinople on his return to the *Wabash*."

THE young Prince Azuma, of Japan, June 25 re-

turned to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from West Point, where he had been for the last two weeks. The Prince was a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy until a short time ago, when his health having failed, he had to resign. He is now suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and his frequent visits to New York have been to obtain medical advice. The Prince is desirous to return to Japan, where his relatives are among the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the Mikado himself being one of them; but his physicians have advised him not to undertake the voyage yet awhile.

THE Spanish iron-clad *Zaragoza*, it is thought will have to wait two or three weeks longer for favorable tides to enable her to enter the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. However, an effort will be made to dock her the latter part of this, or the first of next week, and her guns and stores are being landed for that purpose.

IN reply to a circular from the Navy Department inviting bids for some ordnance stores at the several Navy-yards, and which are to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the following articles were sold to the parties named and at the prices given. J. W. Frazer, 2,000 Whitney revolvers at \$1.57 each; 1,200 Remington revolvers at \$2.26 each; and a large lot of musket percussion caps, at 26 cents per thousand, and revolver percussion caps at 18 cents per thousand. Cooper, Harris & Hodgkin, purchased 604,000 rounds of paper ammunition at \$1.50 per thousand. The articles sold were in excellent condition and the prices they brought were exceedingly low in comparison with their cost, which is about ten times the amount derived at the above sale.

THE arrival of the *Tigress*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been delayed. It was reported that she left St. John, N. B., on June 16, and up to Thursday, June 26, at the time the JOURNAL goes to press, her arrival had not been reported. It is quite certain, however, she will have arrived by Saturday, the 28th. She will be immediately inspected by a board of engineers, including Chief-Engineer Wood, and all necessary repairs to her machinery will be made, and every effort will be put forth to get her ready as quickly as possible. There are three saws being made of boiler iron, twelve feet long, quarter of an inch thick, eight inches at the upper and five inches at the lower end, for cutting ice and facilitating the passage of the *Tigress* through it. The saws are to be worked by eight men each, and will cut a path one inch wide.

FROM a correspondent on board the practice ship *Constellation* we have the following: We reached Hampton Roads, Monday evening, the 16th instant, having started down the bay from Annapolis on Friday previous. In getting out of Annapolis a head wind interfered with our progress, in consequence of which the *Phlox* was unable to tow us, and as the water was shallow, both anchors were let go and we rested until morning. At 4 o'clock A. M. Saturday we were called to hoist in the anchors, which we (the middies) did not relish very much at so early an hour. On our passage down the ship anchored every night and all day Sunday. A good part of the way we were favored with fair winds, and the old *Constellation*, with stern sails set, made her eight and nine knots without difficulty. Monday was a day of tacking, and as we had to go down as far as Cape Henry to round the buoy and avoid the "horse-shoe," we were pretty well tired out on "turning in." Everything goes on nicely thus far. The work is a little hard, especially when we heave up the anchor, but this is more than overbalanced by the loafing hours and delightful breeze when underway. Our punishments are light compared with those of the past year at the Academy, and our captain and executive seem to be doing all in their power to make the cruise a pleasant as well as a beneficial one to the midshipmen. We ought not to be disappointed at not having a foreign cruise, as our present one up the coast promises to be a fine one. The drills we have are few but sweet—that is sweet taken in the sense of effective. Seamanship, great guns, fire-works, and one recitation, rather practical than otherwise (such as naming the ropes, sketching the different parts of the ship, and knotting), comprise about the course. We will probably stay here until Friday, the 20th, and our departure is anxiously looked for, as no place is hotter than the Roads. Newport will probably be our next port of entry, some three weeks or a month hence.

FROM the South Atlantic fleet we have the following information: The *Lancaster* sailed from Montevideo, May 5, for St. Catherine's, which is within telegraphic communication of Rio de Janeiro, to which latter place she would proceed if the yellow fever had disappeared, and no danger to the health of the ship's company could be apprehended. The *Ticonderoga* expected to remain at Montevideo until the 16th of May, when she would proceed to Rio de Janeiro, taking particular care, however, not to run any risk in entering that port. The work of surveying the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, to which the *Ticonderoga* had been assigned, could not, in the opinion of Rear-Admiral Taylor, be performed this season on account of the prevailing heavy winds and gales. The *Wasp* had orders to remain at Montevideo unless the fever should reappear, in which case she was to go to Colonia again. It is possible that when the new sails for the *Wasp* are received from the United States, also new boiler tubes, she will be assigned to the survey of the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, as she is considered better suited to the purpose than the *Ticonderoga*. Hon. Julius White, the newly-appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, arrived at Montevideo, April 28, and proceeded direct to Buenos Ayres. The *Lancaster* spent from the 10th to the 24th of April at Maldonado, during which time three gales occurred—two of them heavy "pamperos." On one occasion she dragged so much that considerable uneasiness was felt on board, and two additional anchors had to be let go. The yellow fever at the date of Rear-Admiral Taylor's latest despatch, May 4, was regarded as almost entirely disappeared from Montevideo, as the fresh gales and cool weather had proved highly beneficial. No further danger was apprehended. The deaths at one time amounted to forty or fifty a day, and a large portion of

the inhabitants fled from the city—almost one-third of the population. Late returns indicated that it would be safe for vessels to enter Rio the latter part of May. Rear-Admiral Taylor reports the health of the squadron good, not a case of yellow fever having occurred on board either of the vessels composing it. A later despatch from Rear-Admiral Taylor, dated May 18, reports the *Lancaster* at St. Catherine's, having arrived on the 11th. She encountered a gale during the passage, but suffered no damage other than torn sails. She expected to remain until the arrival of the mail due from the United States about the 23d of May, and then sail for Santos. Health of all on board good.

THE Philadelphia Evening Telegraph of June 18 says: "The Engineer Corps of the United States Navy for many years was upon a very unsatisfactory basis. It was recruited both from the workshops and from the educational institutions of the country, and as a consequence its members were compelled to learn many of the rudiments of their profession after entering the service. The young man of practical skill was seldom well up in the science of engineering, while one who was able to pass a first class theoretical examination usually found himself in a situation of great embarrassment when called upon to assume responsibilities connected with the management of the large and complicated marine engines of our men-of-war. It is to the credit of the corps that its members, laboring under the disadvantages they did, were able to perform such efficient work; for it is an undoubted fact that the duties devolving upon the engineers have been, for the most part, performed with admirable skill. There was a general desire, however, on the part of thoughtful men in the Engineer Corps, and on the part of line officers, who were seriously interested in promoting the efficiency of the Navy in every possible way, to place the corps upon a better footing, and especially to provide means by which young men desirous of entering it might be thoroughly educated both in scientific and practical matters. The idea was to establish an engineering department in connection with the Annapolis school. This, however, was fiercely opposed, as all new ideas are, but in spite of the opposition Congress became so much impressed with the importance of doing something to secure for the Navy a regular supply of skilled engineers, that a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish a class of cadet engineers at Annapolis. Under this law several young men were sent to the Naval School, and graduated with honors; but the Navy Department displayed but little interest in the matter, and between its indifference and the hostility of certain line officers the whole scheme fell through. Under Secretary Robeson, however, it was revived, and an engineering department was fully organized some two years ago under Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, an accomplished officer who possesses peculiar qualifications for such a work. The commandant of the Academy, Commodore John L. Worden, took a deep interest in the success of the experiment, and exerted himself with effect to make the engineering department in every way worthy of the institution over which he presided. The sessions of the Academy, which have just closed, have demonstrated that the experiment is a success. Between twenty and thirty young men have been studying as cadet engineers, and five have graduated with credit. These young men have, in addition to the theory and practice of steam engineering, taken exactly the same course as the other cadets, with the exception of navigation and practical seamanship. They are therefore well qualified not only to perform their specific duties as engineers with good effect, but as accomplished naval officers they are capable, in many ways, of promoting the efficiency of the service. The objections which were urged against the establishment of an engineering department at Annapolis have proved to have been groundless, and the cadet engineers have had no trouble whatever in getting along smoothly with the midshipmen. On the contrary, there has been an honorable rivalry between them, such as ought to exist, and which cannot but be beneficial to all who are inspired with it. Whatever prejudices against the establishment of an engineering department at the Naval Academy may have existed, seem to have been done away with, and the department is now a fixed fact. During the recess large additions will be made to the machinery and apparatus, so that at the opening of the school in the fall the facilities for practical instruction will be much greater than heretofore, and as improvement will undoubtedly be made continually, we see no reason why the Engineer Corps of the Navy cannot in course of time be made to rank in every way with that of the Army. We allude to this matter because it is important that the public should know that this school of naval engineering has been successfully established, and because we desire to call the attention of young men of mechanical tastes to the advantages it offers. We presume that all information with regard to the measures to be taken to secure admission can be obtained from the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department at Washington. Young men who have had at least two years' shop service, and who are otherwise sufficiently educated, will be preferred. By obtaining admission to the Naval School, a bright and energetic boy who is willing to study hard will have an admirable opportunity to gain a first class education and to make a start in the world under the best auspices; and for one who has any mechanical talents, the position of cadet engineer is well worth striving for."

THE *Juniata* sailed June 24 at two P. M., and at eleven o'clock the steam launch that had been plying between the ship and the shore was hoisted on deck. At noon the Hell Gate pilot came on board, and at two the anchor was weighed and the steamer passed up the East river. The *Juniata* has a crew of 130 men and carries two guns. Beside the steam launch mentioned, she carries a large one capable of holding seventy men, all the parts of which are duplicated and the duplicates stowed in the hold. This launch will be used by searching parties, if the *Polaris* is not found, until the arrival of the *Tigress*, which will then take possession of it. The

Juniata is expected to arrive at St. John's in six days. She will coal there, and then go to Disco, where she will leave coal for the *Tigress* and seek information about the *Polaris*. The bow of the *Juniata* is covered with quarter-inch iron plate to shield her from ice. Part of the *Juniata's* battery was put on shore, including four 9-inch and one 11-inch guns, leaving two 9-inch and one 30-pounder guns and two howitzers on board. The space left on her deck by the removal of some of her guns was fitted up for coal bunkers, to enable her to take an extra supply of that article for her own consumption and to resupply the *Tigress*. She took a supply of provisions sufficient for her full complement of officers and men, but as only one hundred men less were required, she has a surplus on hand to replenish the *Tigress* at Disco. The *Juniata* will go a short distance further north than Disco, along the coast, and will send boats ashore to glean any information regarding the *Polaris* and her crew possible from the inhabitants, and also to report the safe arrival of the other portion of her crew.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 18.—Surgeon A. A. Hoeling, to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.
JUNE 19.—Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to command the Wyoming, per steamer of 28th inst.
Lieutenants R. M. Berry and Uriel Sebree, to the *Tigress*.
Mate T. W. Benham, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va.
JUNE 23.—Midshipman R. F. Nicholson, to duty at the Signal office on the 1st July.

DETACHED.

JUNE 17.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, temporarily detached from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to command the U. S. frigate Blue Light.
Lieutenant George F. Wilkins, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to report on the 24th inst. for special duty under Commander Greer.
JUNE 18.—Captain J. C. Beaumont, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 23d inst., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Powhatan.
Commander W. W. Queen, from the Naval Observatory, on the 23d inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, as temporary executive officer.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Elston, from the Naval Station, Mound City, and ordered to special duty under Commander J. A. Greer.
Second Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor, from the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Wyoming.
Second Assistant Engineer F. W. Townrow, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
JUNE 19.—Assistant Paymaster Geo. E. Baughman, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the *Tigress*.
JUNE 20.—Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 28th inst., and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st July.
Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 25th inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st July.
JUNE 23.—Captain Edward Simpson, from special ordnance duty on the 29th inst., and ordered as inspector of ordnance and in charge of the Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I., on the 30th inst.
Commander E. O. Matthews, as inspector of ordnance and in charge of the Torpedo Station, on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander H. De Haven Manley, from torpedo duty on the 30th inst., and granted three months' leave.
Lieutenant-Commanders B. J. Cromwell, H. L. Johnson, W. K. Wheeler, and Geo. T. Davis, Lieutenants Wm. H. Parker, Boutelle Noyes, R. B. Bradford, J. P. Merrell, J. F. Meigs, E. Longnecker, Geo. W. Tyler, E. Woodman, L. G. Palmer, Chas. A. Stone, and Duncan Kennedy, and Master Chas. Seymour, from torpedo duty on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Thomas C. McLean, from torpedo duty on the 30th inst., and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md.
Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Green, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

RESIGNED.

JUNE 19.—Gunner Jacob W. Bogert.
PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.
JUNE 19.—Chaplain John Blake, from June 20, 1873.
LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.
JUNE 19.—To Lieutenant Geo. B. Livingston for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

REVOKED.

JUNE 23.—The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, to the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 21, 1873:
Michael Watters, landsman, June 17, Naval Hospital, New York.
Thomas Woods, seaman, June 13, at his home, in Maine.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, on the 11th inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 18th inst.
Second Lieutenant Frank Scott, on the 14th inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 17th inst.
Second Lieutenant David Whipple, on the 19th inst. detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., and report for duty on board steamer Canandaigua.
Second Lieutenant John T. Broadhead, on the 20th inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 30th inst.
Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Allen, on the 20th inst. granted leave of absence for six months for the benefit of his health; at expiration of leave to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Captain John H. Higbee, on the 23d inst., detached from steamer California, to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report for duty at Marine Barracks.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1873.

Circular.
Commandants of Navy-yards will see that no disorganization occurs through the assignment of quarters of officers under the circular of April 1, 1872.

The same attendance out of working hours should be required of staff officers that has heretofore been required of line officers occupying the same quarters; and they should be "stationed" to meet emergencies at fire, and for the performance of ordinary and extraordinary police duties.

Officers charged with the duties of the several bureaus, and having quarters in the Navy-yards, are in all respects as much attached to such yards as though ordered without assignment to the duties of any bureau, and are to be considered as such "on duty" during the whole twenty-four hours.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary.

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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Maj-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brevet Brigadier-
General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Pal-
mer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham,
U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Gra-
ham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren,
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THE state of the navy at the present time is such,
says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, as to cause
the deepest alarm to all those who, either in or out of
the service, take an interest in its welfare; for though
the outside of the platter may appear clean enough,
though we can show a magnificent iron-clad fleet, and
our flying squadrons traverse the world from one end to
the other, but few will deny that the present over-
crowded state of the lists precludes all notion of an
efficient and contented navy. What right have we to
expect efficient captains, commanders, and lieutenants,
when they are kept on half-pay for five, three, and two
years respectively? The country must think ill of a
captain's services which only allows him £200 a year
when forced into an inactivity he does not desire.
Wretched man! if he has a wife and any family. Of
course a lieutenant is not supposed to have such lux-
uries, so it is considered he is quite able to live comfort-
ably on £90 per annum, carrying to his humble home
and turning to good account those Spartan qualifications
engendered by a seafaring life. Simple justice requires
that both the full and half-pay should be raised. In the
American Navy a far better system is carried out by
placing the services under three heads, viz., "at sea, on
shore duty, and on leave, or waiting orders." The latter
carries with it the lowest scale of pay. Under the
first head a lieutenant in the United States Navy re-
ceives \$2,400, or roughly, £480 per annum, under the
second head £400, and under the third £320. Thus it
will be seen their lowest scale is a great deal more than
the corresponding rank receives on full pay in the Eng-
lish navy.

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INAUGURATION OF CREEDMOOR.

FOR some years now—indeed during nearly the
entire period since the close of the war, this jour-
nal has been instant, in season and out of season, lift-
ing up its voice in a wilderness of indifference, seek-
ing to persuade our military organizations to devote
more systematic attention to rifle practice. From
time to time we have published articles giving hints
as to the best method of instruction in this most
essential branch of military training, and have
striven to persuade our militia troops especially
that there was something needed to qualify them
for effective service, in case of need, besides their
drill in the manual of arms and in company and bat-
talion movements. As the result of these appeals,
increased interest was shown in rifle practice by
some of the regiments of the New York militia—
notably the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third.
Finally prizes, amounting in value to some three or
four thousand dollars, were placed at our disposal,
with the request that we would offer them in an AR-
MY AND NAVY JOURNAL competition for the encour-
agement of marksmanship. Then arose a difficulty.
These prizes were intended especially for the en-
couragement of rifle practice among the troops in
the vicinity of New York, and nowhere hereabouts
could be found a ground at which practice or com-
petition could be carried on under conditions at all
favorable. A number of gentlemen who might be
reasonably supposed to be interested in the subject
were called together to form some association for
joint action, and amid indifference and discourag-
ements of all sorts, the National Rifle Association
was organized, with General Burnside as its first
president.

Once fairly under way, the Association has ad-
vanced steadily to success, until now it is established
upon a firm basis, and upon a scale which, as Gen-
eral Sherman justly says, "entitles it to the name
of National." To the State of New York the Asso-
ciation is indebted for the means devoted to the
purchase and equipment of the grounds which it
last Saturday dedicated to rifle practice, with a com-
petition, the particulars of which we give elsewhere.
Special circumstances have favored the procuring
of the ground needed, in a most convenient locality
at a comparatively moderate price, and the Associ-
ation has the satisfaction of reporting that its pres-
ent property represents a convertible value greater
than the amount of the expenditure from the pub-
lic funds. That the object to which this expendi-
ture has been devoted is one worthy of the recog-
nition it has received from the State, its legislators
have by their votes declared, and their judgment in
this matter has received the cordial approval of
public opinion. From all sections proofs are re-
ceived that this Association has already done much
to stimulate attention to rifle practice, and we be-
lieve that this movement, in which the State of
New York has taken the lead, will accomplish as
much in developing throughout the United States
an interest in this most important branch of mili-
tary training as the similar movement, inaugurated
by the British National Rifle Association, has ac-
complished in England.

The National Rifle Association seeks to make use

of the natural love of pastime, and the desire to ex-
cel in manly competitions, to train our young men
for the service which, as all experience shows, each
generation must be prepared to render the country.
In this purpose it will have the sympathy of all
whose experience has made them competent judges
of the need of the service it seeks to render. Here-
tofore, in our American history, we have relied with
reasonable confidence upon that spontaneous exer-
cise in the use of arms which is natural to a pioneer
people. But the day of our Daniel Boones is fast
passing—indeed has quite gone by in this part of
the country, where we encounter no bears more
ferocious than those which lurk in their caves about
the Stock Exchange, and no Indians more formid-
able than our braves of the Tammany wigwam.
Such special training in rifle practice as this Asso-
ciation seeks to provide will become each year more
necessary, and we have no doubt that the move-
ment inaugurated at Creedmoor is most important
in its relations to our national security, and that
its importance will be increasingly recognized. If
there could be any doubt that special training in
rifle practice is needed, it would be dispelled by a
reference to the results of the day's shooting at
Creedmoor. Even the representatives of the Regular
Army, we regret to say, did not show themselves
altogether beyond the need of further drill in this
department, though in the case of the engineers un-
der General Abbot, they have had much training in
rifle practice. It is fair to say, however, that they
labored under the disadvantage of being armed
with a breech-loader and supplied with ammuni-
tion, both of which, in this instance at least, showed
themselves wholly inferior to those of private man-
ufacture.

ERICSSON'S AGGRESSIVE TORPEDO.

THE readers of the JOURNAL will remember that
Captain ERICSSON in his letter of the 24th of Feb-
ruary, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and
published in our columns, stated that arrangements
had been made that would admit of a practical test
being instituted during the month of June to as-
certain the merits of his submarine torpedo propel-
led and guided by atmospheric air transmitted
through tubular cables. We are glad to inform our
readers that the constructor is up to time, and that
we have had an opportunity of examining his *aggressive*
torpedo (so named in contradistinction to the
coast defence torpedo), now ready to be shipped at
the Delamater Iron Works in this city. The inten-
tion is to conduct the trials at Vermland, on Long
Island Sound. This estate belonging to C. H. DELA-
MATER, Esq., has fully two miles of coast line on the
west side of Long Island, thus offering admirable
opportunities for testing the "aggressive" instru-
ment. A full account of the result of the intended
trial will be published in the JOURNAL immedi-
ately after its conclusion. In the meantime we deem
it important to state the result of our examination
of the torpedo now ready to be sent from the Dela-
mater Iron Works to the trial ground.

The hull of the torpedo vessel, composed of steel
plates, is quite small, being eleven feet long, thirty-
two inches deep, and twenty inches broad. The
midship section is rectangular, while the top and
bottom of the hull are planes perfectly parallel. The
sides are vertical from stem to stern, the water-lines
being moderately sharp at both ends. The dis-
placement is greater than might be supposed, con-
sidering the small dimensions of the hull, 2,000
pounds being scarcely sufficient to balance the
weight of the whole apparatus. The propellers are
of the two-bladed type, three feet two inches in di-
ameter, with a pitch of five feet. Both propellers
revolve round a common centre, yet in *opposite* di-
rections, an indispensable condition, it appears, since
the powerful rotary movement of a single propeller
would cause the small hull to heel, and probably re-
volve, unless retained in a vertical position by this
expedient of causing the rotary energy to counter-
act itself. The doubts expressed by nautical engi-
neers regarding the practicability of placing en-
gines capable of imparting the necessary contrary
movement within so small a torpedo vessel, have
been happily solved, as we can testify from personal
investigation. The constructor put the hidden ma-
chinery in motion in our presence; the compressed
air being admitted through a tubular cable attached

to the stern of the torpedo, the propellers were instantly put in motion, revolving in a contrary direction with a velocity far too great to admit of the number of turns being counted. It would be premature at this time to enter on an explanation of the means adopted for steering and retaining the torpedo vessel at a given depth. The operation of the mechanism cannot be satisfactorily shown until the torpedo is in motion in its intended element. The management of the explosive charge admits, however, of being shown on land; consequently our visit to the Delamater Iron Works has made us familiar with that part of the scheme. We propose, therefore, to explain to our readers somewhat in detail the nature of the means adopted.

The fact has never been published that Captain ERICSSON submitted plans to Emperor NAPOLEON in 1854 of an armored, nearly submerged torpedo boat propelled by steam, intended to run close to an enemy's ship, and by pneumatic power project a cylindrical vessel containing explosive substances against the hull at a considerable depth below water line. This plan of projecting the charge Captain ERICSSON has now applied to his submarine torpedo. We accordingly found a pneumatic piston applied at the forward end of the torpedo boat by means of which a vessel intended to receive the charge was projected forward with great force and velocity. It will be readily perceived that when a projectile of a certain weight is discharged from the bow of the torpedo, below the water line, by the force of compressed air, its inertia, together with the inertia of the water in its front, will develop a resistance capable of bringing the torpedo to a stand. Now, the dimensions of the pneumatic piston referred to are such that the projectile, in passing through a distance of one foot from the torpedo, will develop sufficient re-acting energy to bring the latter to a state of rest, the intention being to run the torpedo at full speed against partially submerged targets; during the coming trial, the correctness of this theory will be fully tested. It needs no explanation that in case the momentum of the torpedo cannot be checked in the manner proposed, the concussion attending the impact in striking the target at full speed will crush in the light hull and derange the internal mechanism. But, since the speed of the torpedo and its weight are known elements, the amount of *vis viva* which must be destroyed in order to bring it to a state of rest, is readily ascertained. Again, the area upon which the compressed air acts in pushing out the projectile, and the space acted through, are elements equally well known; hence there can be no difficulty in determining whether the torpedo will have its course arrested as intended, or whether it will dash against the target. It will be well to bear in mind that the success of the tubular cable system does not depend on the success of the intended mode of disconnecting the charge and projecting the same against the enemy's hull, since the explosive substance may be applied within the torpedo itself. We can well afford to sacrifice the small torpedo, if consequent on the explosion which causes its destruction our opponents lose a costly ship. Moreover, the constructor reminds us that the tubular cable will not be lost, but simply liberated by the explosion, and that it may be hauled in by the reel and at once lashed to a second torpedo.

That Captain ERICSSON has solved the question of torpedo attack we shall not be hasty in declaring. We can only say that a personal investigation has given us high hopes of the successful result of the experiment soon to be tried on Long Island Sound.

We were not surprised to learn that the Belgian government refused General CLUSERET, our whilom compatriot and the agitator and commander of the internationale and commune in Paris, the right to settle in Belgium. In fact, nothing less was to be expected from a ministry that expelled VICTOR HUGO, who, as the owner of real estate in Brussels, would seem to have been entitled to a foothold on Belgian soil. The General must be in doubt where to lay his head now. Spain has given him very forcibly to understand that the climate of the South would prove too hot for him; to Switzerland he will hardly dare go since the NETSCHAJEFF affair has darkened the prospects for political outlaws in that quarter; and even in England the detectives are beginning to concern themselves with his movements.

The brief notoriety of the General during the days of the Paris commune seems to have been of little benefit to him. It has greatly constrained the freedom of his action, and to make matters worse for him, his old comrades refuse to place any confidence in him since he has been unable to refute the charge that he proposed to betray the commune to M. THIERS for 300,000 francs. Let General CLUSERET take our advice: lay aside his profession of agitator and return to New Jersey and cultivate his farm. He has not proved a success as soldier, as politician, or as editor.

THE editors of *Harper's Magazine* are fortunate in having secured from Colonel AUDENRIED a series of papers entitled "General SHERMAN in Europe and the East," giving a description of the tour abroad on which Colonel AUDENRIED accompanied the General last year. The first paper, in the *Magazine* for July, covers the visit to Italy, Malta, and Egypt. Fourteen illustrations accompany the article, which does great credit to Colonel AUDENRIED's abilities as a descriptive writer. Those who recall the Colonel's letters to the *JOURNAL* during the trip will read with additional interest these papers, in which he describes in detail the movements of which he then gave the brief outline. Greece was not included in General SHERMAN's trip; and Colonel AUDENRIED informs us that when General SHERMAN left Washington he had been promised that one of the men-of-war of the European squadron should meet him at Naples and carry him to Egypt. This was still further confirmed by the Admiral when the General left Nice. For several days after the arrival of the party at Naples each morning the bay was examined to see if the *Wabash* or any of the fleet had arrived; but each day they were disappointed, until finally a despatch came from the Admiral saying that he had been directed to remain about Nice. To General SHERMAN this was a great disappointment, as he had intended to visit Greece and the "Isles," and to cruise about the Mediterranean, stopping at such places as his fancy might dictate.

Of the Military School at Cairo Colonel AUDENRIED he says:

On the return to town the military school was visited, where some four hundred cadets were engaged in study. The artillery and staff comprise one school, and the cavalry and infantry another each. The cadets are instructed in the Turkish, French, English, and German languages; in geometry, plain and descriptive; signal duty, after the style adopted in the United States; drawing, fencing, etc., in which they were exercised for the benefit of the party, and acquitted themselves very creditably. Much of the system adopted at West Point is being introduced, and the army is conducted and the officers paid the same as in the United States two years ago. There are nineteen Americans in the service, no one of whom has a rank lower than major. The cadets are in uniform, but not well dressed nor well "set up," but through General Stone this is being gradually remedied. The staff's school showed to the best advantage.

A NUMBER of the graduates of the Military Academy met at St. Louis, June 20, the telegraph informs us, to adopt measures for securing a reunion of all the graduates, both from the South and the North, at the alumni meeting at West Point, June, 1874. A committee, consisting of General Tilghman, of Maryland; Martindale, of New York, and Colonel Renick, of Missouri, appointed for that purpose, drafted an address urging all the graduates of the Academy to enroll themselves as members of the alumni association. The address, which is signed by twenty-two officers, goes on to say:

We devoutly thank God that national animosities are disappearing. In less than ten years after the conclusion of a gigantic civil war, we are again substantially restored to the possession and enjoyment of our civil and political rights. The work of the Government is nearly and soon will be fully completed. We are equal under the Constitution and equal before the law. There remains to be secured the restoration of a friendly social relation throughout our country. What class of men can inaugurate that consummation like the graduates of the Military Academy? We at least know that our honor was maintained and kept unimpaired in the contest. We can review both sides of that contest without acrimony, and with the satisfaction that it was not inglorious, and extract therefrom useful lessons and examples influenced by such considerations. We, your fellow-graduates, representing all sections of the United States, earnestly invite you to join us at the next annual meeting at the West Point Military Academy in June, 1874. We will rekindle there the glow of our youthful patriotism; will clasp hands which waged civil war without personal acrimony or dishonor, and rejoice again over our common country strengthened and expanded by her recent discipline and struggles.

SOME progress has already been made by the British Government in the arrangements for paying the Geneva award, a part of the means for doing so being already in this country in the form of five-twenty bonds to be exchanged for gold on or after the 6th of September, the payment falling due on the 15th of that month.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has promulgated the following new and important order: On and after the 1st of July the consideration of all invalid increase cases will be suspended by the Pension Office until the

biennial examination, which takes place on the 4th of September next. Medical examinations, however, will continue in such cases, so that no applicant may suffer loss as to the commencement of the increase by reason of the date of the medical examination. Meantime all original cases upon the files will be considered and disposed of, so far as the evidence will warrant.

ABOUT 100 men are now employed upon the Hell Gate, East river improvements. The diamond drills have been discarded, save for the purpose of testing the quality of rock, and since last August six Burleigh percussion drills, driven by compressed air, have been worked day and night. The rock is of the hardest gneiss, which is preferable to a softer material, as it contains few seams and fissures to admit water. The present rate of progress is about 250 feet of tunneling a month, involving the removal, on an average, of 950 cubic yards of rock. The average amount of nitro-glycerine used in a month is 1,000 pounds. It is employed in the form of eight-ounce cartridges.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* alludes to an article which recently appeared in the London *Standard* on the "Infantry Tactics of the Future," signed W. H. S., an old officer who has given much attention to the subject. This writer characterizes the Prussian "swarm" system as dangerously loose, confused, and wanting in cohesion, as well as devoid of the indispensable elements of rapidity of concentration; but believes that a perfect system adapted to future requirements can be formed upon the same principles which have always regulated English infantry field movements; and that, without being in any way copyists of the Prussians, it is decidedly practicable to combine the advantages of the English line and the company column formation, while eliminating from each whatever may be faulty or objectionable. The author's vital principle is the combination of the open or extended with the close or two-deep line formation, in order to take the utmost advantage of ground and cover approaching within striking distance of the enemy. For tactical purposes a battalion of eight companies, each of eighty men, might be formed into four double companies, or quarter columns—that is, each double company or quarter column would consist of two battalion companies, or 160 rank and file, under the command, for field work, of the senior of the two captains, who ought to be mounted. The command of these double companies, when in action or on parade, might be given to four of the regimental captains, specially selected, if necessary, for their tactical ability—officers who both in quarters and on service should be permanently attached to one of the double companies, which we designate our tactical unit; while each battalion captain would be responsible for the administration and discipline of his own men. We suppose that in manœuvring the battalion each of these double companies should be maintained as a distinct and separate body, throwing out its own skirmishers and forming its own support and reserve, each being capable of self-existence as a tactical unit, while the four double companies, of which the battalion consists, should be so worked together as to afford the readiest assistance to each other, and to present a solid front as speedily as possible in any required direction. Suppose the battalion to be drawn up in four contiguous double companies, or quarter columns at deploying distance, each column being in four divisions of twenty files, or forty men. The battalion is ordered to advance to cover the brigade to which it belongs, when the movement would be performed as follows: The two centre double-company columns are marched to the front, the first and second divisions of each extending successively at the double, from certain indicated files, to form skirmishers and supports; at the same time the two flank double-company columns, taking ground obliquely to their right and left respectively, perform the same movement, extending the line of skirmishers and supports on either side; while the third and fourth divisions of each column form the reserve, and follow at a proper interval either loosely in line, or in extended order, or else in column or echelon according to the nature of the ground. After describing in further detail what would be the proper method of manœuvring his "double companies" under certain emergencies, the author thus sums up the advantages of his mode of formation: "The special advantages of this mode of formation may thus be summed up: First, one half of the battalion would be extended ready to open fire; for the supports, if necessary, could reinforce the skirmishers, or, where the ground admitted of it, fire over their heads. Secondly, the other half of the battalion would be in reserve in the readiest positions to afford aid in whatever direction needed—viz., 160 men in the centre and 80 on each flank. Thirdly, the whole formation admits of forming a solid line to the front in the shortest possible time, or of a change of front to either flank, either in extended order or in a column of open double companies, from which latter formation, to meet a pressing emergency, the battalion could speedily present two solid lines of equal strength, one in support of the other. Fourthly, the battalion in all its movements is kept well in hand, each of its component tactical parts being distinctly separate, and free from that confusion inseparable from the Prussian system according to which the several companies of a battalion, and even battalions themselves, are often inextricably mixed up together like an armed mob."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The General of the Army, some time since, in a justly complimentary letter to the Army, published in your paper, said in effect that the changes were so made that all officers had at times the advantages of a home station. Of course our good chief knew what he was writing about; at the same time many of us who have been on the most distant frontier stations six and seven years can bear testimony that the General was in error in that the changes he speaks of are a long time apart. This is one of the very greatest drawbacks to our Army. You may take the Register for the last seven years and run down the list of officers of the line and regiments on home duty and you will find that the belief which prevails among officers who have served faithfully on our frontier since the war is to a very great extent true, viz.: "once on the frontier, always on the frontier," and the most cheering thought we have is, that if we ever do get home, we will always stay there. If the whole Army and all its officers were on the frontier and remained there, our officers are of such stuff that you would not hear one word of complaint; at least you would hear none from any of us now here. Some few, through some influence known only to the favored, might long for their opera, art galleries, public libraries, and other home luxuries and comforts. It is not expected that they would take to daily drills, long marches, Indian campaigns, and the many hardships incident to the life of every officer on frontier duty; but do you know that we lay the flattering unction to our souls, that we "could bring them in" after a while. Do you doubt, dear JOURNAL, that if—take for example—the personal aids of our general officers were selected, say every four years, from officers of the line who had served constantly with their commands, and who were selected not only on account of their fitness, but as a reward for good conduct and attention to duty that the effect on the whole Army would be felt, and that, too, for its great good? It would not be as it now is in many cases, companies serving with one officer, and often without a single officer belonging to it. You would not have the humiliating spectacle of officers soliciting details for home duty from the hands of people "of influence," and who may be good enough, and for that matter deserving of all the influence they may possess, but nevertheless they should have nothing to do with the Army. No influence should be felt with us but the legitimate orders of our superiors, and those affecting our station should be based upon services rendered. I am proud of the many officers who have "influence" and never use it to secure a pleasant station, when their brother officers had and must of necessity have hard duties. I know many who through family and other influence might command stations and duties pleasant and desirable to them, but who are too proud to ask favors in that way. Take, for instance, an officer who has served five or six years constantly with his commands without leave, detached service, or anything but the very hardest kind of duty (and there are many such), and he does not feel like asking for some one "outside" to have him ordered home. He feels as though he was entitled to what he desires, and that which he knows others enjoy only through favor, and not for services which might entitle them to it.

I would state right here that I have no individual in my mind in writing this, and I do not in any way reflect upon the fitness of any officer performing the duties mentioned. On the contrary, I know some of them to be worthy of all they have, and deserving of more than they will likely ever get. The point I want to make is this: service with command and command-stations with hard work before rewards are given, and then let the few choice stations we may have be changed at regular periods, and those officers, and only those who are the most deserving, be selected.

An order of 1869 gave much satisfaction to the Army and promised much good. I refer to the order changing officers of regiments. You will remember that a short time after it was issued, and before it was carried into effect, the law reducing the Army was made, which rendered it obligatory on the War Department to consolidate the infantry regiments. Many of us have ever since hoped that this order would be revived. Another plan which could be put into operation with but little expense to the Government, and which would be of the greatest benefit to the service: say have three infantry regiments stationed at some point east of the Mississippi one year at a time, or say two years; let these regiments form a school of instruction where the older officers could be instructed in the higher branches of the service, where they could have the benefit of competent lectures on the science of gunnery, engineering, strategy, law, etc., and the younger ones in their every duty with their commands, both in the field and garrison, and the non-commissioned officers the instruction necessary to make them what they should be, and the men brought to the highest state of drill and discipline possible. From the officers standing the highest in the school let our staff be selected. This, or something more perfect than this hasty suggestion, would arouse a spirit that never can be got at so long as our present system of favoritism and partiality is pursued. There is too much of the feeling of indifference in the Army. Some other name might better describe the feeling—but I can't think of it—too much of the feeling, "Well, if I escape a court-martial that's all I care for; my station will be the same, my pay and promotion can in no way be affected by any exertion of mine, so I will do what I am ordered to—that's all." The spirit of the Army wants to be aroused to keep pace, not only with the armies of other countries, but with our own wants. There is no reason why we should not have (though small) the most efficient army

in the world. The material to build with is on hand. Our officers are young, temperate, of at least average ability, and are in every way in sympathy with any movement that tends to the advancement of its interests and the welfare of country. Let us work. C.
FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

A PLEA FOR THE ST. MARY'S.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A communication which appeared in your journal of February 15, 1873, brands as a "malicious misstatement" certain strictures which appeared in a letter to the *Alta California* of San Francisco, in regard to a race between the boats of the U. S. steamer *Narragansett* and of this ship.

I should have replied to this communication sooner, but having been at sea (on route home from the Pacific), and not having seen a copy of the JOURNAL since we left San Francisco until our arrival at St. Thomas, W. I., I have had no opportunity.

It is usual, sir, in selecting a racing crew to take the best material available, so as to be able to win a victory. Probably the *Narragansett* did not vary from this rule, but put in the darkeys and berth-deck cooks, because they were (according to their account) the best men that the ship could produce. Myself and shipmates wish to state that the paragraph which appeared in the *Alta* was simply the truth; and for the proof of our testimony we can only refer to the respectable citizens of Honolulu, S. I., and also every officer and seaman on board of this ship. Your correspondent writes that when we met the *Narragansett* at Honolulu we claimed to have beaten all vessels of war we had before met, and, to use his own words, modestly suggested that we would beat the *Narragansett*. I am not exactly sure whether we did "claim" to have beaten all vessels of war, or not; but I am certainly positive that we did beat them all. We never resorted to any unfair means to gain our victories—such as "keeping men hid in tops," having no "fids" in topgallant masts, or navel bolts out of yards, or in fact any of the other "trickeries" that are sometimes resorted to by vessels-of-war when drilling against each other.

As to the spar drill, the spars of the *Narragansett* are mere walking-sticks compared with the *St. Mary's*. The *Narragansett's* sticks would not seriously incommode a man if he shouldered them and ran up the rigging; but the *St. Mary's* are the same heavy timbers which she carried when manned by her crew—nearly double the amount she carries at present, and, although there has been another deck built on her, and her complement of men has been short most of the time by thirty or forty men, we have made ships' companies drill hard to beat. I assure you, sir, that we have yet to meet an adversary that can beat us in handling the timbers. We have never had a competition drill with the *Narragansett*.

Notwithstanding your correspondent particularly mentions the dates of June 18 and 21, 1872, we participated in a general sail drill of the South Pacific fleet at Callao, Peru, in April, 1872, the U. S. steamers *California*, *Ossipee*, and *Resaca*, besides ourselves, being engaged. After two hours' hard drill for supremacy, Admiral John A. Winslow, commanding, telegraphed the signals to us of "*St. Mary's*," admirably done." At the same port (Callao), in May, 1871, we passed a brilliant examination before Commodore McDougal, when we made the best and fastest timed examination on the record of the station. We also obtained a decided victory in a boat race with the U. S. steamer *Ossipee* at the same time. The distance was 9 miles for a purse of \$300, and the *St. Mary's* boat came in 3 min. and 45 sec. ahead. We have proved ourselves on the Pacific station to be no braggarts. Your correspondent writes that we commenced the battle by setting up a target and banging at it the whole forenoon without hitting it once. This is a great error, for we did hit the target twice, and made most excellent line shooting. The target was placed outside of the reef in broken water. The *Narragansett* placed her target in calm water, and smashed it, I will allow. She has a battery of improved guns; while our old barkers have been condemned on every vessel in commission but ours.

As to the racing, I shall simply state that, from the time of our arrival in Honolulu up to the time of the *Narragansett's* departure, we had tried to get up a race with them. We challenged them to pull our second whale boat for any amount, but they declined by saying that they had no boats. They did not challenge us to pull our launch and cutters (two) against their launch and cutters, as your correspondent writes. Neither did they offer to pull the Governor's barge against our whale boat (which barge was a 16-oared boat, instead of 14, as the gentleman also writes); in fact, sir, we tried all available means in our power to get up a race.

On the 4th of July the citizens of Honolulu got up a regatta, and among the prizes for racing was one of \$50, open to all men-of-war. It was finally settled that two boats from each ship should try for the prize. But when we tried to put our whale boat and cutter on the list we were told that the whale boat was ruled out, as she was too fast. So we entered our cutter. The *Narragansett* tried to enter the Governor's barge, which they had borrowed; but our officers said she must be ruled out also, or we would enter our whale boat again. So they withdrew the barge rather than let our whale boat run against her. They tried then to enter their first and second cutters, and told us to enter ours, which we would not do, as our launch and second cutter were heavier than any two boats the *Narragansett* had. Finally it was arranged that each ship should run their first cutters. The *Narragansett* then put darkeys and berth-deck cooks in their racing boat; while our boat's crew was composed of volunteers. While alongside of the wharf—both boats' crews were waiting—the crew of our boat was surprised to see that the Governor's barge and another cutter were also drawn up in line. They immediately protested against the proceedings. An officer of this ship protested also, but to no avail. They were told that the other boats, although not entered in the race, should be allowed to start at the same time,

and pull over the course to see what time they could make. So without further trouble they all waited for the word "go." It was given shortly afterward, and our boat drew ahead from the very start, and, although under great difficulties, kept so for one hundred and fifty yards, until nearly opposite our ship, when the Governor's barge drew ahead, and backed on our boat, while the other cutter, also not in the race, closed in and fouled our boat's oars, the racing boat of the *Narragansett* being astern of all the boats.

We could see the boats fouling ours from the deck of this ship, the distance being about thirty yards off the bow. Before starting the coxswain of each boat had received information of the true course to be steered, the buoys that would have to be turned, etc., etc., and so the boats kept on the whole course. When the first buoy was reached, the *Narragansett's*, finding that they could not hold their own, were glad enough to round the buoy and take a back track. It was not the right buoy, but it was a buoy, and so back they went, leaving the *St. Mary's* boat to pull over the true course and back, a distance of over two miles further. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages that the *St. Mary's* boat had to encounter, she came in and went up to the judge's stand in but two minutes after the *Narragansett's* boat, having gone over the course as marked out, and winning the race, as decided by the judges, impartial, honorable men.

Your correspondent writes that the *Narragansett's* did not begrudge us the \$50. We are very glad to hear it, as we won it by honest endeavors, and not by defeat, as the writer says. ONE OF THE ST. MARY'S CREW.

U. S. ST. MARY'S, OFF NORFOLK, VA., June, 1873.

A BUREAU OF TAILORING WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Estimates have been called for by Quartermaster-General Meigs, for the purpose of supplying the troops with the new uniform according to the memorandum (a copy of which appeared in your issue of May 3) of numbers, sizes, dimensions, etc., of certain articles of clothing furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to the Army. According to this memorandum very few soldiers will get trousers or uniform coats to fit them properly, and it will be as easy for a soldier to grasp the poles as to get a uniform coat to fit him neatly, unless he gets it altered. This we have been doing with the old clothing, and paying an exorbitant price to citizen tailors to get it done. They charge \$3.50 for cavalry trousers, and the same for blouses; \$5.50 for cavalry jackets, and I presume they will charge \$7 for the new uniform coat.

The measurement for a coat is as follows, viz., width of breast 42 inches, which is according to the memorandum of No. 5, etc.; No. 5, width of waist 31 inches, which is smaller than No. 1; length of collar 16 inches, which is No. 1; length of sleeve 34 inches, which is No. 3; length of waist 19 inches, which is No. 4, etc. Consequently I should have to take a No. 5 coat, which will be 9 inches too large around the waist. "Do you call that a fit?" You will see some of our soldiers with their arms projecting about 8 inches beyond the sleeve, and the collars buttoning midway on their breasts, and some with trousers scarcely covering the calf of the leg; others with clothing as extremely large as the former is short. Not one soldier in one hundred will measure 18½ inches around the neck; and the differences between soldiers' breasts and waists are as follows, viz.: 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 inches, while the memorandums of No., etc. give but 2 inches as the greatest difference. To furnish the soldiers with suitable uniforms a radical change is necessary, and there is one method, and one only, to make it a success—a method which will, if adopted, cost the Government less and the soldiers nothing for neat fitting uniforms. Furnish each post (where there are not less than four companies stationed) with one competent cutter and sufficient journeymen tailors to do the work. These cutters and tailors may be soldiers or citizens, as the Government may see fit. One cutter can attend to two or three one-company or two-company posts. This system will require but sixty cutters for the whole Army.

And the Quartermaster-General can furnish each post with the quantity, quality, etc., of cloth required, with less cost of transportation than is now required. C.

FORT BAYARD, N. M., May 21, 1873.

SOME few Confederates, says the *St. Louis Republican*, have taken exception to that part of Colonel A. W. Slayback's Decoration Day speech, in which he admitted the inherent weakness of the secession idea and the perception of it by the Confederate soldiers at an early stage of their struggle. It is the first acknowledgment of the fact, we believe, that has been made by a Confederate officer, and it is not surprising that it should attract some attention. Colonel Slayback said: "They (the Southern soldiers) cast their eyes upon the Government at Richmond, and its Constitution recognizing the right of any State in certain contingencies to set up a separate nationality for itself, with its little President and its little Senate, its little Supreme Court, and its little navy, with its palmetto, its pelican, or its lone star for a flag, and the soldier began to ask himself, 'For what am I fighting?' 'Will my children be better off when the wrongs I am redressing shall have been succeeded by others of greater magnitude?' 'Will my constitutional rights that will remain to me in either event be as safe under the new nationality as under the old?' And what can posterity gain for exchanging for still another experiment the illustrious fabric that Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams, and the brave, wise, and good men who shared their counsels and danger, established and bought with the blood of my ancestry of the Revolution of 1776?" It was this appalling logic which fastened upon the minds of Southern soldiers,

"Like phantasma, or a hideous dream,"

and then, and not till then, did their hearts begin to fail them."

GENERAL LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE BY A CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY OFFICER.

(From the Southern Review, Baltimore.)

THE morning of the 9th of April, 1865, found the Confederate army in a position in which its inevitable fate was apparent to every man in it. The skirmishing which had begun in its front as its advance guard reached Appomattox Court-house the night before, had developed into a sharp fight, in which the continuous firing of the artillery and the steady increase of the musketry told to all that a heavy force had been thrown across our line of march, and that reinforcements to it were steadily arriving. The long trains of wagons and artillery were at first halted in the road, and then parked in the adjoining fields, allowing the rear of the column to close up and additional troops to pass to the front to reinforce the advanced guard and to form a reserve line of battle in their rear under cover of which they might retire when necessary. While these dispositions were taking place, General Lee, who had dismounted and was standing near a fire on a hill about two miles from the Court-house, called the writer to him, and inviting him to a seat on a log near by, referred to the situation and asked,

"What shall we do this morning?"

Although this opportunity of expressing my views was unexpected, the situation itself was not; for two days before, while near Farmville, in a consultation with General Lee over his map, the fact of the enemy's having the shortest road to Appomattox Court-house had been noted and the probability of serious difficulty there anticipated, and in the meantime there had been ample opportunity for reflection on all of the emergencies that might arise. Without replying directly to the question, however, I answered first that it was due to my command (of artillery) that I should tell him that they were in as good spirits, though short of ammunition and with poor teams, as they had ever been, and had begged, if it came to a surrender, to be allowed to expend first every round of ammunition on the enemy, and surrender only the empty ammunition chests. To this General Lee replied that there were only remaining two divisions of infantry sufficiently well organized and strong to be fully relied upon (Fields's and Mahone's), and that they did not number 8,000 muskets together; and that that force was not sufficient to warrant him in undertaking a pitched battle. "Then," I answered, "General, there are but two alternatives; to surrender, or to order the army to abandon its trains and disperse in the woods and bushes, every man for himself, and each to make his best way with his arms either to the army of General Johnston in North Carolina, or home to the Governor of his State. We have all foreseen the probability of such an alternative for two days, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of many others besides my own in urging that rather than surrender the army you should allow us to disperse in the woods and go, every man for himself."

"What would you hope," he asked, "to accomplish by this?"

I answered, "If there is any hope at all for the Confederacy, or for the separate States to make terms with the United States, or for any foreign assistance, this course stands the chances, whatever they may be; while if this army surrenders this morning the Confederacy is dead from that moment, Grant will turn 150,000 fresh men against Johnston, and with the moral effect of our surrender he will go, and Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith will have to follow like a row of bricks; while if we all take to dispersing in the woods we inaugurate a new phase of the war, which may be indefinitely prolonged, and it will at least have great moral effect in showing that in our pledges to fight it out to the last we meant what we said. And even, General, if there is no hope at all in this course or in any other, and if the fate of the Confederacy is sealed whatever we do, there is one other consideration which your soldiers have a right to urge on you, and that is your own military reputation, in which every man in this army, officer or private, feels the utmost personal pride, and has a personal property that his children will prize after him. The Yankees brought Grant here from the West, after the failure of all their other generals, as one who had whipped everybody he had ever fought against, and they call him 'Unconditional Surrender Grant,' and have been bragging in advance that you would have to surrender too. Now, General, I think you ought to spare us all the mortification of having you to ask Grant for terms, and have him answer that he had no terms to offer you."

I still remember most vividly the emotion with which I made this appeal, increasing as I went on until my whole heart was in it, and it seemed to me at the moment one which no soldier could resist and against which no consideration whatever could be urged, and when I closed, after urging my suggestions at greater length than it is necessary to repeat, looking him in the face and speaking with more boldness than I usually found in his presence, I had not a doubt that he must adopt some such course as I had urged.

He heard me entirely through, however, very calmly, and then asked, "How many men do you estimate would escape if I were to order the army to disperse?"

I replied, "I suppose two-thirds of us could get away, for the enemy could not disperse to follow us through the woods."

He said: "We have here only about 16,000 men with arms, and not all of those who could get away would join General Johnston, but most of them would try and make their way to their homes and families, and their numbers would be too small to be of any material service either to General Johnston or to the Governors of the States. I recognize fully that the surrender of this army is the end of the Confederacy, but no course we can take can prevent or even delay that result. I have never believed that we would receive foreign assistance, or get our liberty otherwise than by our own arms. The end is now upon us, and it only remains to decide how we shall close the struggle. But in deciding this question we are to approach it not only as soldiers, but as

Christian men deciding on matters which involve a great deal else besides their own feelings. If I should order this army to disperse, the men with their arms, but without organization or control, and without provisions or money, would soon be wandering through every State in the Confederacy, some seeking to get to their homes and some with no homes to go to. Many would be compelled to rob and plunder as they went, to save themselves from starvation, and the enemy's cavalry would pursue in small detachments, particularly in efforts to catch the general officers, and raid and burn over large districts which they will otherwise never reach; and the result would be the inauguration of lawlessness and terror and of organized bands of robbers all over the South. Now, as Christian men we have not the right to bring this state of affairs upon the country, whatever the sacrifice of personal pride involved. And as for myself, you young men might go to bushwhacking, but I am too old; and even if it were right for me to disperse the army I should surrender myself to General Grant, as the only proper course for one of my years and position. But I am glad to be able to tell you one thing for your comfort. General Grant will not demand an unconditional surrender, but offers us most liberal terms, the parolling of the whole army not to fight until exchanged." He then went on to speak of the probable details of the terms of surrender, and to say that about ten A. M., he was to meet General Grant in the rear of the army and would then accept the terms offered.

Sanguine as I had been when he commenced that he must acquiesce in my views, I had not one word to reply when he had finished. He spoke slowly and deliberately and with some feeling, and the completeness of the considerations he advanced, and which he dwelt on with more detail than I can now fully recall, speaking particularly of the women and children as the greatest sufferers in the state of anarchy which a dispersion of the army would bring about, and his reference to what would be his personal course if he did order such dispersion, all indicated that the question was not then presented to his mind for the first time.

A short time after this conversation General Lee rode to the rear of the army to meet General Grant and arrange the details of the surrender. He had started about a half hour when General Fitz Lee sent word to General Longstreet that he had broken through a portion of the enemy's line, and that the whole army might make its way through. General Longstreet on hearing this directed Colonel John C. Haskell, of the artillery, who was very finely mounted, to ride after General Lee at utmost speed, killing his horse if necessary, and recall him before he could reach General Grant. Colonel Haskell rode as directed, and a short distance in rear of the army found General Lee and some of his staff dismounted by the roadside. As he with difficulty checked his horse General Lee came up quickly, asking what was the matter, but without waiting for a reply said: "Oh, I'm afraid you have killed your beautiful mare. What did you ride her so hard for?" On hearing General Longstreet's message, he asked some questions about the situation, and sent word to General Longstreet to use his own discretion in making any movements; but he did not himself return, and in a short while another message was received that the success of the cavalry under General Fitz Lee was but temporary, and that there was no such gap in the enemy's line as had been supposed. Soon afterwards a message was brought from the enemy's picket that General Grant had passed around to the front, and would meet General Lee at Appomattox Court-house, and General Lee accordingly returned.

Meanwhile, as the Confederate line, under General Gordon, was slowly falling back from Appomattox Court-house, after as gallant a fight against overwhelming odds as it had ever made, capturing and bringing safely off with it an entire battery of the enemy's cavalry, General Custer, commanding a division of Federal cavalry, rode forward with a flag of truce, and the firing having ceased on both sides, was conducted to General Longstreet as commanding temporarily in General Lee's absence. Custer demanded the surrender of the army to himself and General Sheridan, to which General Longstreet replied that General Lee was in communication with General Grant upon that subject, and that the issue would be determined between them. Custer replied that he and Sheridan were independent of Grant, and unless the surrender was made to them they would "pitch in" at once. Longstreet's answer was a peremptory order to return at once to his own lines and "try it if he liked." Custer was accordingly escorted back, but fire was not reopened, and both lines remained halted, the Confederate about a half-mile east of the Court-house.

General Lee, returning from the rear shortly afterwards, halted in a small field adjoining Sweeney's house, a little in rear of his skirmish line, and awaited a message from General Grant, seated on some rails under an apple-tree. This apple-tree was not only entirely cut up for mementoes within two days afterwards, but its very roots were cut up and carried away under the false impression that the surrender took place under it. About noon a Federal staff officer rode up and announced that General Grant was at the Court-house, and General Lee with one of his staff accompanied him back. As he left the apple-tree General Longstreet's last words to him were: "Unless he offers you liberal terms, General, let us fight it out."

It would be a difficult task to convey to one who was not present an idea of the feeling of the Confederate army during the few hours which so suddenly, and so unexpectedly to it, terminated its existence, and with it all hopes of the Confederacy. Having been sharply engaged that very morning, and its movements arrested by a flag of truce while one portion of it was actually fighting and nearly all the rest, infantry and artillery, had just been formed in line of battle in sight and range of the enemy, and with guns unlimbered, it was impossible to realize fully that the war, with all its hopes, its ambitions, and its hardships, was thus ended. There was comparatively very little conversation, and men stood in groups looking over the scene; but the groups were usually silent. It was not at first generally known that

a surrender was inevitable; but there was a remarkable preacquiescence in whatever General Lee should determine, and the warmest expressions of confidence in his judgment. Ranks and discipline were maintained as usual, and there is little doubt that had General Lee decided to fight that afternoon the troops would not have disappointed him. About 4 o'clock P. M. he returned from the Court-house, and after informing the principal officers of the terms of the surrender started to ride back to his camp.

The universal desire to express to him the unabated love and confidence of the army had led to the formation of the gunners of a few battalions of artillery along the roadside, with orders to take off their hats in silence as he rode by. When he approached, however, the men could not be restrained, but burst into the wildest cheering, which the adjacent infantry lines took up, and, breaking ranks, they all crowded around him, cheering at the tops of their voices. General Lee stopped his horse, and after gaining silence, made the only speech to his men that he ever made. He was very brief, and gave no excuses or apologies for his surrender, but said he had done all in his power for his men, and urged them to go as quickly and quietly to their homes as possible, to resume peaceful avocations, and to be as good citizens as they had been soldiers; and this advice marked the course which he himself pursued so faithfully to the end.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN 1873.*

(Condensed from the London Spectator, May 31.)

GENERAL VINOY, one of the soldiers who came out of the late war with an augmented reputation, has written a book on the French Army in 1873, which will probably disappoint most readers. It absolutely lacks the literary and historical element which characterized Trochu's famous brochure. The sometime Governor of Paris was renowned for his talking and writing power; but while Vinoy has the solid, he has few of the showy qualities which are so attractive and deluding in many Frenchmen. The present, like preceding works by Lord Clyde's old friend, is remarkable for its close adherence to the subject and its thoroughly business-like character. So far as we can gather from General Vinoy's pages and from other sources, and quite independently of the financial situation, France does not at this moment possess an army which, either in respect of quality or quantity, would enable her rulers to wage a successful war. The actual force afoot looks large on paper, for an army of 455,000 men has a large appearance. But those figures include everything, and in no wise represent the available fighting men. In order to arrive at the net disposable number, we must deduct the garrison of Algeria and the colonies, the home garrisons, the depots, and what we should call the army services. Probably 250,000 is an outside estimate for a campaigning force; and although there are behind, in the population, large reserves, they are not formed reserves, nor does the machinery exist which would make them readily available. As matters stand, the French, even if their finances were not so heavily handicapped, are not in a state to undertake a war, having for its object the recovery of territory, the imposition of a swinging indemnity, or even the restoration of the temporal power. General Vinoy tells us nothing of its morale, of its training, of its arms, or of the merits of its officers. From other sources we infer that, in every respect, the character of the force is slightly superior to what it was in 1870, but that it is still below the standard of the best French armies in the earlier days of Napoleon I., though quite as good as the armies trained under the July Monarchy, and the finest which ever gathered under the eagles of the Second Empire. Relatively to Germany, or to the exigencies of a political war, the army is inferior, and thus at this moment France is without an aggressive weapon.

As to the future. It is estimated by General Vinoy, after an exhaustive inquiry, that the probable annual contingent under the new law will give about 144,697 men for the active army, and 48,573 who are left at home, and supposed to be drilled more or less. The total nominally available at the end of five years would be no fewer than 891,000, that is, 411,000 under arms and 480,000 in reserve.

The moral of the late war for General Vinoy is that rapid and complete concentration in the first stages of a war is an almost assured guarantee of victory. The General is therefore right in insisting at some length on the necessity of providing beforehand adequate means for the promptest possible concentration of the largest available numbers. General Vinoy points out, in strong terms, a great danger ahead, which the Legislature and Executive will have to deal with effectually. It seems that short service in France, together with other causes, has led to a dearth of non-commissioned or "sous-officiers." The best men take their discharge when the time is up, go to their fields, or State employ, or find places in commercial houses, and are known to the army no more. The number who have more than five years' service grows less every day, the alarming evil is signalized by all the colonels, and it is one that must be met, for the sous-officier is simply indispensable. Perhaps it may console General Vinoy to know that the great and admired German Army labors under the same malady, finds its resources in men to fill these posts diminish daily, and does not see at present how to remedy the evil. Why not make appointments to these ranks real prizes, by giving very much higher pay and privileges than are accorded to the men, and a better social status than they obtain now?

* *L'Armée Française en 1873.* Par le General Vinoy. Etude sur les Ressources de la France et les Moyens de s'en Servir. Paris: Plon.

THE great iron tubular mast for H. M. S. *Rupert*, turret ship, now completing at Chatham, England, Dockyard, was lifted into position by means of the powerful sheer legs at the repairing basin. The mast weighs several tons.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INAUGURATION OF CREEDMOOR.

SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

We hear but one opinion expressed in regard to the inauguration of the Range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and that is that the occasion was in all respects a great success. The weather was most auspicious; a pleasant breeze swept the plains, distracting the aim of the riflemen somewhat, it is true, but giving no small relief from the summer's heat, which promised to be the chief drawback to the enjoyment of the day, and the anticipation of which kept many away, to whom the request that military guests should appear in uniform was ominous of discomfort. In spite of the absence of some who were expected, the gathering was on the whole a brilliant one, and the scene upon the grounds during the day was most picturesque. Away from the eye of the spectator in the foreground stretched the level plain, bordered in the distance by the artificial mound thrown up back of the targets, against whose green-turfed slope they stood out handsomely in relief. From the summit of the mound fluttered the red and white pennons placed there to indicate the force and direction of the wind. In the foreground were the tents stretched out just in the rear of the 500-yard firing point, and giving the grounds the appearance of the military encampment. In front of these tents, and under the noble old trees which here and there bordered the ground, sat men whose very presence is suggestive of battle; and when to their presence was added the sight of the line of uniformed men drawn up in order in front of the targets, and keeping up a rattling fire of musketry, the sound of the bugles sounding the order to fire and to cease firing, and the occasional roar of Heubner's battery of artillery in the rear, it was not hard for an old soldier to imagine that he had been carried back once more to the summer days of 1861-5.

"Well, Franklin," exclaimed General McMahon to General Franklin, as they sat under the trees with Slocum and others, "don't this remind you of old times?" "Yes," answered Franklin, as two or three of the riflemen for some cause just then started to run to the rear, "it does now."

Though the range is by no means completed after the plans proposed by the association, astonishment at what has been accomplished seemed to be a general sentiment. All the working parts of the range are in good order, as the success of the day abundantly proved; but buildings, and a fence for the enclosure, are still needed, and will, it is hoped, be provided before the grand match which takes place in the fall. The purpose of this inauguration was to show what has been done already, and to stimulate practice during the summer for the grand tournament yet to come.

Even as it is, no rifle association in the world, so far as we know, can claim the ownership of a range better for actual work. Room is given for twenty targets, with ranges running from 100 to 1,000 yards, and eighteen of these targets are in position and were in actual use on the day of the opening; and besides these, the grounds of the association give room for several targets, at shorter ranges, and a running man or a running deer and for an encampment. The grounds slope toward the targets, on a gradual decline of one in three hundred, just sufficient to bring the targets into full relief. This necessitates a slight increase in the elevation of the sights at long range, so as to adjust them for about 550 yards at the 500 yards range.

The firing is from the north to the south, thus throwing the sun over the shoulder. In front of the targets for which the Scoble sunken butts are used rises an embankment covering the roof of the butt, in which sit the markers in their little hut or sort of underground trench lined with wood, and fixed with a long bench on which they sit on the side away from the target. Overhead and a little to the front is a heavy plate-glass window, through which they can watch the target. Between this window and the target is a slot covered with a hinged door, through which the disc is run up. On the side of this disc, toward the target, is a brush loaded with paint to mark out the rifle shot. The butt of the disc turned toward the firing point is colored so as to signal the place where the shot struck, white, indicating a bull's eye, red a centre, and black an outer. The sizes of the targets are: Up to 300 yards, 6 ft. x 2 ft. Over 300 to 600 yards, 6 ft. square. Over 600 to 1,000 yards, 6 ft. x 12 ft. At 400 yards, for volley firing, 6 ft. x 12 ft. The sizes of the bull's-eyes and centres are: Up to 300 yards, bull's-eye, 8 inches square; centre, 2 feet. Over 300 to 500 yards, bull's-eye, 2 ft. square; centre 4 ft.; over 600 to 1,000 yards bull's-eye, 3 feet square; centre, 6 feet. 400 yards, volley, bull's-eye, 2 feet high and extending across the target; centre, foot above and below bull's-eye; outer, remainder of target. A bull's eye counts 4, a centre 3, and an outer 2. As five shots are allowed in competition, twenty is the possible score, and for a team of twelve 240, and in the aggregate, firing at 200 yards, and then at 500 yards, 40 for an individual, and 480 for a team. The highest team score, that of the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y., it will be seen, was 263, 136 at 200 yards, and 127 at 500 yards, .60 of the possible number for the 11 men shooting. The best individual score, that of Private R. B. Lockwood, was 30 out of a possible 40. In the contest for "Her Majesty's prize" at Wimbledon last year the winner of the chief prize made 52 in a possible score of 60, firing five shots at 200, 500, and at 600 yards—a per centage at Creedmoor of .75, against a per centage of

.87 at Wimbledon. This shows that the shooting at Creedmoor was not bad for a beginning.

During the day upward of three thousand persons visited the range, and the scene from "early morn till dewy eve" was one of the most exciting. The firing "along the line" was conducted without confusion, and the officers and directors of the association, by the enforcement of thorough discipline and system, avoided confusion, and the matches were completed without accident, serious dispute, or any matter to in the least mar the pleasures of the competition. The matches were, however, unavoidably delayed by the delay in arrival of National Guard teams entered for the National Guard match, the most important competition of the day. Many of these arrived in the early train, and were on the ground at 10 o'clock. The Twenty-second, however, was the only team ready for duty, and that brought its men on the range in proper style, the team being under command of Captain William J. Harding, and all provided with haversacks to protect them from the rays of the sun. The majority of the other teams fairly straggled, a portion of one team coming in one train, and so along until the moment of competition. Moreover, in many instances, no attempt had been made to detail registrar-keepers, and not a few were without commanders, and last but not least, without even muskets. Naturally enough, the majority of the registrar-keepers were perfectly ignorant of their duties, and upon Captain Wingate, secretary and range-officer, devolved the duty of instructing them. Teams had to be then perfected, substitutes entered, register boards provided, and the teams placed in condition for the competition, which was to follow the first two matches of the association. When all these details are considered, it seems wonderful that even more time was not lost. It must be borne in mind, too, that most of the officers and directors were too among the "green ones," and in carrying out the details of this competition they were merely putting to the test what they had acquired by study merely, and not by practice. All were comparatively new to the business, and the experience gained at these opening matches will show itself in marked improvements at the next meeting. We regret exceedingly that the Commander-in-Chief nor his chief of staff were not present to assist in the inauguration, as expected. The officers of the association made the announcement that the Governor would be present on the faith of telegrams received from Albany, the last, which was received on the morning of the opening, stating that the Governor had left the capital for the purpose of being present at Creedmoor. As no different information was received, his presence was anticipated up to the hour of commencement of the match. General Sherman sent a cordial personal letter to the President of the Association, in which, after giving the personal reasons for his absence, he went on to say:

"When I was in England I heard much of the school at Wimbledon, which serves as the model for yours, and the judgment was universal that it gave great encouragement to their volunteers, which correspond with your National Guard, in the precision of fire, which is a chief excellence in troops. I therefore authorize you to say that I, in common with all the officers of the Army, am pleased to know that you have organized this Association in New York on a scale that entitles it to the name of National."

The marking in the butts was done by men from the Engineer battalion at Willet's Point, who had been granted leave of absence by General Abbot for that purpose, and to General Abbot's warm interest in the success of the range the association is greatly indebted. Each butt was also occupied by a member of the Twenty-second or the Ninth regiments N. G., stationed there to prevent any possible question as to the correctness of the score. The firing parties were divided into four divisions, respectively commanded by General William G. Ward, Colonel Henry J. Cullen, Captain Congdon and John Powell, Jr. General Alexander Shaler had general charge of the range. The President of the Association, Colonel Church, and Generals Woodward, Sigel, and Johnson, Colonel Squire, Major Smith, and Messrs. Judd and Peck, of the Board of Directors, were also on the ground assisting during the day in the conduct of the proceedings. Among the invited guests present were General Abbot and a number of the engineer officers from Willet's Point, Generals Abercrombie, Hamilton, McKenzie, Franklin, Slocum, McMahon, Love, Knox, Carleton, and others whom we do not recall; Generals Liebenau, Funk, Crawford, Rider, Meserole, and Dakin, Colonels Porter, Conklin, Sterry, Fuller, McLeer, R. C. Ward, Roehr, Jussen, Glider-sleeve, Hitchcock, and others.

During the preparation of the targets for the 500 yards shooting, Dr. Gatling brought one of his machine guns to the 200 yards firing point, and delighted the spectators by an exhibition of its capacity. Four hundred bullets were planted within a circle of about two feet in diameter in a wonderfully short space of time. It was intended to fire the gun at 500 yards also, but time did not allow. The cartridges used on this trial, as well as in most of the firing, were the Berdan Central Fire Cartridge, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

FIRST MATCH.

This match was open only to members of the association, and had forty-five competitors. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five, with privilege of three sighting shots. The prizes for this and for the second match were: First prize, \$20 and gold badge; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5. Greatest possible score, 20. These were won as follows:

Winner.		Score.			
First prize.....	J. O. Bush.....	4	3	4	3-16
Second prize.....	Chas. L. Fincke (23d				
	N. G. N. Y.).....	3	2	3	3-14
Third prize.....	R. H. Madison.....	3	2	3	3-14
Fourth prize.....	Lieut. Anderson (4th				
	N. G. N. Y.).....	3	3	2	3-14

Fincke and Madison having made a tie, they shot off, and Fincke won by a score of three. The rifle used by Bush was a Remington of Spanish model, those used by the others being the ordinary Remington.

SECOND MATCH.

This match had thirty-five entries, and was open only to

members of the National Rifle Association; distance and position same as in first match; weapon, any rifle weighing less than ten pounds and excluding hair triggers and telescopic sights:

Winner.		Score.			
First prize.....	John Hiller.....	2	3	4	3-15
Second prize.....	J. O. Bush.....	4	3	3	2-15
Third prize.....	Lieut. Anderson.....	2	4	2	4-15
Fourth prize.....	Lieut. W. S. Smoot.....	2	3	3	3-14

Although all sorts of rifles were entered for this match, including the Ward-Burton, Ballard, Metford, Berdan, Remington, (both military and sporting), and others, the fact of the firing being "off hand" gave the "peep and globe" sights used on the sporting rifles but little advantage over the open military sights. Mr. Bush used a Remington military rifle, Spanish model, the other winners the New York State Remington.

THIRD MATCH.

National Guard competition. Open to teams of twelve from each regiment. All competitors in uniform and regular members in good standing of the regiment they represented. Distance, 200 yards standing, and 500 yards any position; weapon, the rifle used by the regiment to which the competitors belong; rounds, five, with two sighting shots at each distance, no one failing to score eight points at 200 yards being eligible to compete at 500 yards. Greatest possible score for an individual, 40; for a team of twelve, 480.

The prizes were as follows: First, the gold badge of the association and \$50; second, a gold-mounted Winchester repeating rifle (presented by W. W. Winchester), valued at \$100; third, \$25; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$15; sixth, \$10; seventh to twelfth, six prizes, \$5 each—\$30. To the team making the highest aggregate score, \$50 (to be divided among them.) Total, gold badge and \$300.

There were twenty-one team entries for this match, only a portion of which were complete in number, or had twelve men each. These teams comprised the Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth (Newburg), Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth, of New York State; the Second regiment and Second battalion, the Fourth and Ninth, of New Jersey, and two teams of Regulars, made up from troops stationed at Willet's Point (Engineer Battalion) and Governor's Island. The teams from the Sixth, Fifty-fifth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth, of New York, the Fourth New Jersey, and Governor's Island, did not report to the association until the day of opening, and this, with the disorganized condition and general ignorance of the match, caused much of the subsequent delay in commencing the match. The following are the names of the prize winners; the scores we give below:

First prize, Private Lockwood, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Second prize, Sergeant Alexander Roux, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Third prize, Lieutenant J. S. Horsfall, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Fourth prize, Captain W. J. Harding, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Fifth prize, Private Brill, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Sixth prize, Captain Head, Eighty-fourth regiment, New York.

Seventh prize, Private J. S. Kellogg, Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn.

Eighth prize, Sergeant Brittenhausen, Thirty-second regiment, Brooklyn.

Ninth prize, Sergeant Freeman, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

Tenth prize, Private J. H. Sterns, Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn.

Eleventh prize, Private Otto Schneelock, Thirty-second regiment, Brooklyn.

Twelfth prize, Sergeant Wagner, Twenty-second regiment, New York.

The team from the Twenty-second having made the highest aggregate score were presented by the president, Colonel Church, with the prize, \$50. Captain Harding, commanding, however, upon their behalf, stated that, although they had no objection to shooting for money, yet they preferred that the association should retain the \$50, and purchase with it some suitable trophy, which should be presented to the Twenty-second regiment as a souvenir of the day, which request was complied with.

FOURTH MATCH.

The proceedings of the day closed with the Fourth or Ward match for breech-loaders. This was open to all comers, the target being the size of a man on a slab, six feet by two; distance, 100 yards; position, standing. The competitor making the greatest number of hits in one minute to be the winner.

The following was the score of the competitors:

Drum-Major Gardner A. Strube, Twenty-second,	
Ward-Benton rifle, 20 shots.....	17 hits.
Lieut. Smoot, Remington rifle, 19 shots.....	13 hits.
J. Bush, Remington rifle, 15 shots.....	12 hits.
Jno. Ryder, Remington rifle, 14 shots.....	11 hits.
W. J. Carmichael, Twenty-second N. Y., Remington rifle, 13 shots.....	7 hits.
Sergeant Kelly, Engineer Corps, Springfield rifle,	
11 shots.....	4 hits.
Sergeant Turner, Engineer Corps, Springfield rifle,	
11 shots.....	2 hits.

This firing was not very rapid, it being too dusky for the competitors to see the target through the smoke. A protest having been made by Mr. Carmichael at the close of the match against the cartridge box used by Lieutenant Smoot as not within the rules, that gentleman, to relieve the officers of the association from the embarrassment this might occasion, very considerably declined to take the second prize. Mr. Carmichael, having entered a protest which he considered it right to make, showed a similar spirit of accommodation. The match was accordingly considered "off."

THE SCORES OF THE TEAMS.

The following is the score of those of the different teams who made eight points or over. It will give some idea of the shooting on the part of the Regulars and National Guard:

SIXTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
J. Strauss.....	4 2 2 2-12	4 0 0 3 0-7

The remainder scored two centres, six outers, and six men missed the target.

NINTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Sergeant Wetterau.....	3 2 2 2 0-9	4 0 0 0-4

The remainder scored four centres, ten outers, and five men missed the target.

ELEVENTH N. Y. (11 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
J. Wallberg.....	3 0 3 0 3-9	0 0 0 2 0-2
Sergeant Haselbecker.....	0 2 2 2 2-8	0 0 3 0 0-3

The other men's total score was as follows: Seven centres, six outers, and two men missed the target.

THIRTEENTH N. Y. (9 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
W. W. Jones.....	2 2 2 0 3-9	0 3 0 3 0-6
N. J. Denslow.....	2 2 3 0 3-10	2 0 3 0 0-5
F. H. Hol.....	3 3 3 2 2-13	3 0 0 0 0-3
Captain Pedroncelli.....	4 0 0 3 2-9	0 0 0 0 0-0
A. C. Robertson.....	3 2 2 2 2-11	0 0 0 0 0-0
Cornelius Dean.....	2 0 2 2 2-8	0 3 0 4 4-11

The remainder made in total one centre and five outers.

FOURTEENTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
John S. Corey.....	2 3 2 2 2-11	0 0 0 3 0-3
Thomas Keogh.....	3 0 3 2 2-8	3 0 0 0 0-3
P. Bink.....	2 0 2 2 2-8	3 0 0 0 0-3
Alexander Jamison.....	3 2 2 2 2-12	0 0 2 2 0-4
John C. Erckenbuck.....	2 2 0 2 2-8	0 0 2 0 0-2

The remainder scored one centre, eight outers, and Dan Malloy missed the target entirely.

NINETEENTH N. Y., NEWBURN (11 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
J. R. Colyer.....	0 2 2 2 3-9	0 0 0 2 3-5
Sergeant J. C. Wood.....	2 2 0 2 3-9	0 0 0 0 0-0
Sergeant McLean.....	3 2 2 2 2-9	0 0 0 3 0-3
Christie.....	3 4 0 0 2-9	2 3 0 0 0-5
Sergeant William Cullen.....	3 2 2 3 2-12	0 0 0 2 3-5
John J. Harrison.....	2 0 2 2 2-8	0 0 0 0 0-2
Captain Rose.....	2 3 4 0 4-18	0 0 0 0 0-0

One centre and two outers made up the remainder of the score of this team.

TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. (12 entries), (winning team).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
R. B. Lockwood.....	2 3 4 3 3-15	3 3 2 3 4-15
Sergeant-Major Roux.....	3 3 2 2 3-13	2 3 4 2 3-14
L. F. Brill.....	3 2 3 2 3-13	0 3 4 2 2-13
Captain William J. Harding.....	2 3 2 3 3-13	3 4 2 2 2-13
Lieutenant J. H. Horsfall.....	2 3 2 3 2-12	0 4 2 4 4-14
Sergeant Fryman.....	3 2 3 2 2-12	3 2 4 4 0-13
Sergeant Magner.....	3 2 2 2 2-9	3 3 3 3 3-15
L. Backer.....	3 2 2 2 2-11	2 4 2 3 2-13
W. J. Carmichael.....	2 2 3 4 2-13	2 2 0 3 0-7
A. Cocks.....	2 2 3 0 3-10	0 2 0 0 3-5
Sergeant Murrie.....	2 2 2 2 0-9	2 0 0 0 3-5

Total score—200 yds., 136; 500 yds., 127.

TWENTY-THIRD N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
J. H. Sterns.....	4 3 2 2 3-14	2 3 3 3 0-11
S. J. Kellogg.....	2 2 2 2 3-11	3 3 3 3 2-14
C. L. Fincke.....	3 2 3 4 2-15	0 0 3 2 4-9
Corporal Brockway.....	3 2 3 2 2-13	0 2 2 2 2-8
Captain Joy.....	2 0 2 2 3-9	0 4 2 0 2-8
Lieutenant Story.....	3 0 3 4 0-10	3 0 0 0 2-5
Sergeant A. Wilkinson.....	2 2 3 3 0-10	0 0 0 0 0-0
C. L. Bryant.....	0 2 2 3 2-10	0 0 0 0 0-0

The remainder scored six outers and Stevens missed the target.

TWENTY-EIGHTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Captain John Schweizer.....	3 3 2 2 3-13	4 0 0 0 0-4
Corporal Otto Thorold.....	3 2 2 2 2-11	0 0 0 0 2-2
Sergeant John Lutz.....	2 0 2 2 2-8	0 0 0 0 0-0

Remainder two centres, thirteen outers, and Sergeant Henry Husswetter missed the target.

THIRTY-SECOND N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Sergeant Bettenhausen.....	2 3 2 3 2-12	2 0 4 3 4-13
Otto Schneckleek.....	2 3 4 3 3-15	3 2 0 3 2-10
Q. M. Serg't Wm. Clement.....	3 2 2 3 3-13	2 0 0 0 0-2
Anton Muir.....	2 3 2 4 3-14	0 0 0 0 0-0
Anton Berges.....	2 3 3 2 2-12	0 0 0 0 0-0

As the other portion of this team, firing at 200 yards, failed to return their checks, we are unable to give further record.

FIFTY-FIFTH N. Y. (7 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Captain Marinsky.....	3 4 2 3 2-14	0 0 3 0 2-5
Sergeant-Major Stadler.....	2 2 2 0 2-8	0 0 0 2 0-2

Remainder three centres, four outers, and all hit the target.

SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Private Humphreys.....	2 2 2 3 2-11	0 0 3 2 2-7
Sergeant Beckman.....	2 2 4 0 2-10	0 0 3 0 4-7
Lieutenant Emil Cardozo.....	2 2 2 3 3-12	0 0 0 0 0-0
Captain Des Marets.....	2 2 4 0 2-10	0 0 0 0 0-0

Remainder two centres, ten outers, and Captain Webber and Private Sneekner distinguished themselves as marksmen by missing the target.

SEVENTY-NINTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Sergeant D. Thom.....	3 3 2 2 2-12	3 0 2 3 2-10
Sergeant Donald Cammeron.....	2 4 3 3 2-14	3 0 0 0 0-3
Private Edington.....	2 2 4 0 2-8	0 2 2 0 0-4

Remainder two centres, 14 outers, and Second Lieutenant Dearing and Corporal Patton missed the target.

EIGHTY-FOURTH N. Y. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Captain Head.....	3 3 2 2 3-13	3 0 3 3 4-13
Lieut.-Col. Mitchell.....	0 2 4 3 3-11	0 4 2 0 0-6
Private Tubman.....	4 0 4 2 3-13	0 0 0 0 0-0
Corporal William Douglas.....	0 2 2 2 2-8	0 0 0 0 2-2
Captain Douglas.....	0 3 0 3 2-8	0 0 0 0 2-2

Remainder two centres, eight outers, and two missed the target.

NINETY-SIXTH N. Y. (6 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
E. Gallies.....	2 2 2 2 0-8	0 0 0 0 0-0

Remainder 6 outers, and Corporal Frey missed the target.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. J. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Corporal A. S. Fowle.....	0 3 3 3 2-11	2 2 0 2 3-9
Sergeant Weighman.....	2 2 2 2 2-10	0 0 0 3 2-5
Private Alex. McNair.....	3 4 2 2 3-14	0 0 0 0 0-0
Lieut.-Col. Bingham.....	2 2 3 3 0-10	0 0 0 2 0-2
Corporal Sanford.....	0 3 3 2 2-9	0 0 0 2 0-2

Remainder 2 centre, 10 outers, and Colonel Allen missed the target.

SECOND BATTALION, N. J. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Donald McKay.....	2 0 3 3 0-8	0 0 2 0 2-4
James Malley.....	3 2 2 2 2-11	0 0 0 0 0-0

Seven score cards not having been returned, we are unable to give further details at 200 yards range; those in hand, however, exhibit 1 centre and 7 outers.

FOURTH N. J. (6 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Sergeant Dooly.....	2 2 2 2 2-10	0 0 0 4 0-4

Remainder one centre, seven outers.

NINTH N. J. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Private McDermott.....	0 2 3 4 2-11	4 0 0 0 3-7
Sergeant Storm.....	4 3 3 3 2-15	0 0 0 0 0-0
C. Luckhart.....	2 2 2 4 0-10	0 2 0 0 0-2
Captain Meehan.....	2 2 2 2 0-8	0 0 0 0 0-0

Remainder three centres, six outers, and Sergeant Lind missed the target. One score is missing at 200 yards range.

ENGINEER BATTALION, U. S. A. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Sergeant A. Smith.....	3 2 2 3 3-12	0 2 3 2 2-9
Sergeant Gentner.....	3 2 2 3 2-12	0 3 0 2 3-8
Private L. Richman.....	3 2 4 2 2-13	3 3 0 0 0-6

Private S. Storer.....	0 2 3 3 2-10	2 3 0 2 0-7
Sergeant E. Kelley.....	2 3 3 3 0-11	0 4 3 0 0-7
Private J. H. Smyth.....	2 3 3 2 2-12	0 2 0 0 0-2
Private R. Hickman.....	2 2 0 3 2-9	0 0 0 2 0-2
Sergeant Turner.....	3 0 2 2 3-10	0 3 0 0 2-5
Private Hannahan.....	2 3 2 2 2-9	0 0 0 0 0-0

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND U. S. A. (12 entries).

	200 yds.	500 yds.
John Chaill.....	2 2 2 3 0-9	0 0 4 3 0-7
John Kelly.....	2 2 3 2 2-11	0 0 3 0 2-5
John Clark.....	2 2 3 2 2-11	0 0 0 0 0-0
Thos. Smith.....	2 0 0 3 3-8	0 0 0 0 0-0

Remainder three centres, eleven outers, and Chas. Walsh missed the target.

In the first match of the 45 entries 32 made 8 points and over as follows: One, 16 points; five, 14; three, 13; five, 12; four, 11; three, 10; eight, 9; two, 8. In the second match of 55 entries, three made 15 points; one, 14; one, 13; five, 12; three, 11; eight, 10; three, 9; and seven, 8.

The following is the correct score made by the various teams:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Twenty-second N. Y.....	136	127	263
Engineers U. S. A.....	115	9	124
Twenty-third N. Y.....	104	7	111
Thirtieth N. Y.....	86	5	91
Second N. J.....	80	6	86
Thirteenth N. Y.....	77	4	81
Eighty-fourth N. Y.....	76	7	83
Nineteenth N. Y.....	70	3	73
Seventy-ninth N. Y.....	66	5	71
Fourth N. J.....	65	4	69
Seventy-first N. Y.....	65	4	69
Governor's Island U. S. A.....	61	3	64
Ninth N. J.....	61	3	64
Twenty-eighth N. Y.....	53	3	56
Eleven N. Y.....	49	2	51
Second Battalion, N. J.....	37	2	39
Fifty-fifth N. Y.....	41	1	42
Ninth N. Y.....	30	1	31
Sixth N. J.....	27	4	31
Fourth N. J.....	19	1	20
Ninety-sixth N. Y.....	19	1	20

The following table will give some definite idea of the quality of shooting at the different matches:

	Distance.	No. of bulls.	Centres.	Outers.	Recochet.	Misses.	Total shots.
First match.....	200	9	64	104	-	54	231
Second match.....	200	8	48	86	1	31	174
N. G. Match.....	200	26	174	372	5	475	1057
	500	70	64	73	0	263	430
Total of all matches.....	200	43	286	563	6	560	1457
	500	30	64	73	0	263	430

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, held on Wednesday last, it was resolved that the secretary be authorized, until otherwise directed, to issue tickets entitling the holder to one day's shooting at target to be specified by him, not to exceed one-half those upon the range, at the price of one dollar a ticket, and at one-half of that rate to the organizations of the National Guard, such organizations being required to take not less than fifty tickets; such tickets to specify the day and the hours at which the targets indicated are to be at the disposal of the persons holding them, and to be taken up by the range-keeper before the shooting commences; no persons or organizations to be allowed to use the range more than once during the year under this authorization. The amount received for these subscriptions shall be credited on the annual subscription of the individuals or organization applying for them, in case they join the association within three months from their issue.

At this meeting a communication was read, which had been received through the secretary of the Legation at London from the secretary of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, England, inviting the members of the association to visit England, and compete in a shooting-match of the Anglo-Belgian Guards, at Wimbledon, on the 6th of July. The secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation, and express the regrets of the association that the notice was so limited as to prevent them from accepting the same. A vote of thanks was tendered, through the General commanding the First division N. G. N. Y., to the officers and members of the Ninth and Twenty-second regiments, who volunteered their services as a guard at the range on the occasion of the opening. The Range Committee were recommended to obtain an estimate as to the cost of a fence around the range, for building, etc., and to report a plan at a future meeting. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Porter, is ordered to parade July 4, in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of our National Independence. Assembly at the armory, in full-dress uniform, white trousers, field and staff mounted, at 7 o'clock A. M. From this order it will be observed that the regiment has concluded not to ask to be excused from this parade, as proposed, for the purpose of visiting Creedmoor. The regimental association match will therefore be postponed.

FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.—The First division, Major-General Shaler, is ordered to parade in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and for review by his Honor the Mayor of New York, on July 4 next. The troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each column resting on Madison avenue, as follows: The Third brigade on East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-fifth street; the Second brigade on Twenty-sixth street east and west of Madison avenue; the First brigade on Twenty-seventh street east and west of Madison avenue. The artillery will report as follows: Batteries C and G to the Third brigade; Battery B to the Second brigade; Battery K to the First brigade; and will be formed under the direction of the acting chief of artillery. The Separate Troop Cavalry will report at the "Rendezvous" Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirtieth street, at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Brigade commanders will report to the chief of staff at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street as soon as their commands are formed, and the column will be in readiness to march at 8 o'clock A. M.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—On Monday evening of last week Captain Peter Reitzner, of Company B, Twenty-eighth battalion, was presented with an elegant sword, and First Sergeant Joseph Herzog, of Company I, was the recipient of a gold medal.

—The General Catlin Social Association, named after the indefatigable assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth brigade, Brevet Major-General Isaac S. Catlin, will entertain their numerous friends next month at the High Ground Park, Williamsburgh.

—A RESOLUTION, offered at the meeting of the New York Board of Supervisors on Monday, to make the appointment

of the Commissioners of Armories and Drill-rooms, under the new law, the special order for the next meeting of the board, was adopted.

—As an illustration of the truth of our remarks in our last issue on "successful organization," we have only to state that Company G, Thirtieth regiment, so favorably known as the "Brooklyn City Guard," has taken initiatory steps toward deserting that regiment. The Twenty-third is the regiment that has opened its ranks to the seceding company, and it is within our knowledge that negotiations for the transfer have been some time pending, and have at last culminated. We prefer at this time not to enter into the whys and wherefores of this remarkable action of Company G, trusting that ere this the members have seen the folly and fruitlessness of this movement.

—COLONEL RICHARD VOSE has issued a circular to his (the Seventy-first) regiment announcing that the regiment will make an excursion to New Haven on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of July. The assessment is fixed at \$7.50 per man, the men to furnish their own rations, and all assessments to be collected before leaving. After calling upon company officers to unite in this excursion, Colonel Vose says: "Relying upon the members to put forth their united strength, and being satisfied that they will be fully repaid for their expenditures of time and money, the commandant now leaves the matter in the hands of the men themselves."

—ACTIVE members of the National Guard are entitled to an exemption of \$1,000 on the assessed value of their real or personal estate, by applying to the assessors, during June bringing with them their certificates of membership, properly signed up, and their previous year's tax bill. The Attorney-General of the State has decided that members of the National Guard, who have served their time (seven years), must re-enlist before they are entitled to the exemption. This last provision, however, does not apply to commissioned officers, who are entitled to the full \$1,000 exemption as long as they hold their commissions.

—THE Brooklyn Industrial Institute Directors have asked the lease of the new Twenty-third regiment armory, in Clermont avenue, for September, at a rental of \$1,500, intending to use it, with the Rink adjoining, for the annual Exposition. The Twenty-third's officers object, and consider that the Board of Supervisors have no right to lease the armory for purposes of this kind. The Twenty-third is anxious to prepare its armory for the winter campaign, and considers this leasing of its armory unwarranted and ill-timed. In New York, however, it is quite a common thing to use the city armories for fairs, charitable concerts, etc., during the fall and even in the winter. The Twenty-second and Seventy-first armories have long been used for such purposes, the Seventy-first being the only exception to the rule among the armories that are suitable. Moreover, these armories are generally offered free, at least as far as the regiments are concerned; further than that deponent saith not.

—It has been decided to invite proposals for the erection of an armory in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for Company I, Forty-seventh regiment, at a cost not exceeding \$6,000. The Legislature authorized the expenditure of \$10,000 for this purpose. This appropriation was passed some years since, and strenuous efforts have been made from time to time to have its provisions repealed. The matter, however, slumbered until the adjournment of the Legislature, and now Colonel Austen is forcing the supervisors to carry out the law. Kings county justly complains against this unnecessary addition to its taxes. The Forty-seventh has an excellent armory, and could at small expense arrange to accommodate its "country" company, instead of building for it a separate armory far away from the regimental headquarters. Perhaps Colonel Austen wishes to organize another Forty-seventh in Greenpoint. Who can tell?

MASSACHUSETTS.—Prize Drill of the School boys.—For several years Messrs. Bent & Brush, of Boston, have offered a costly and elaborately worked medal to the members of the corps of Boston schoolboys exhibiting the greatest proficiency in drill. The donors of the medal this year invited Major J. B. Rawles, Fifth Artillery, commanding at Fort Warren; Major D. H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery, commanding at Fort Independence; and Captain H. C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, to serve as the committee to award the prizes on Monday last. The competing squad was composed as follows: Boston Latin School Battalion—Company A, Isaac B. Mills; Company B, John Reynolds; Company C, Samuel Delano; Company D, J. F. Walters. English High School (First battalion)—Company A, Frank Zerrahn; Company B, A. G. Wilton; Company C, Everett Bennett; Company D, E. M. Farnsworth; Company E, W. F. Morse. English High School (Second battalion)—Company A, John B. Mulchinnock; Company B, G. R. Koskell; Company C, C. F. Towle; Company D, E. J. Moriarty; Company E, A. H. McAloon. Highlands and Dorchester battalion—Company A (Roxbury High School), E. C. Hodges; Company B (Dorchester High School), Wm. Albright; Company C (Roxbury High School), W. P. Fowle; Company D (Roxbury Latin School), W. H. Potter. The squad was drilled at Boylston Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart Moore, military instructor of the regiment, and the movements were confined to the manual of arms, in which the squad was drilled nine different times, the judges at first taking positions in front, and subsequently on the right and left and at the rear of the squad. After a consultation, at the close of the ninth trial, the judges decided upon their choice, but did not announce their decision till a review, which followed on the Common, terminated. Upon arriving on the parade ground the battalions were formed for brigade review, in line of battalion columns, by division, right in front, and reviewed by the Mayor and "staff," the reviewing officer being accompanied by the Regular Army officers and members of the School Board. The regiment subsequently passed in review, and the exercises were closed with a brigade dress parade. The judges then stepped forward for the purpose of awarding the prize medal, and No. 3 of the medal squad was ordered to the front. This proved to be E. C. Hodges, of the Roxbury High School, Company A. Major Rawles delivered a brief address of presentation, and when the successful competitor received the prize he was generously applauded by the entire regiment. After this little ceremony, the spectators retired from the scene, and, when the boys had taken a short march through some of the streets, they returned to Boylston Hall, where they were dismissed.

The new Militia.—The chief product of the labors of the military committee of the General Court just adjourned is a law embodying all the statutes relating to the militia (chapter 313, acts of 1873), with certain amendments, but making no fundamental change in the system. The enrolment of the able-bodied male population, exemptions, the term of enlistment, the duty required, the

discipline to be enforced, are all the same. But while the stem is substantially unchanged, several new rules have been adopted which will command attention. In the first place, all existing companies are required to reorganize and be mustered into the service of the Commonwealth, under form exactly similar to those of the United States Army. Heretofore, no record of the names of enlisted men, other than the company roll, has been kept; now a muster roll is to be made out in triplicate, one copy for the adjutant-general, one for the regimental headquarters, and one for the company commander. This regulation, it is expected, will stop the common and deleterious practice of sending substitutes to camp, since company commanders cannot, without perjuring themselves, make the required returns unless the identical men are present whose names appear on the roll. The term of enlistment, as under the old law, is three years, but unlike the old law, which afforded the utmost facility for leaving the service, the new enactment permits no soldier to be discharged except by the Commander-in-Chief on an application forwarded through the proper channels and approved by intermediate officers, showing the applicant's removal from the State or physical disability—the latter fact to be established by the regimental surgeon, or upon a two-thirds vote of a company for the discharge of a member for habitually troublesome or disgraceful conduct. The Commander-in-Chief has discretionary power, however, to grant discharges for other causes. The number of companies is fixed at one hundred of infantry, two of cavalry, six of artillery, and five of artillery, to be proportioned among the several counties according to population. The number of infantry companies, however, is to be reduced gradually to eighty by disbandment for cause, such as falling below the minimum number of men, forty-eight, though it is specially provided that for companies reorganizing thirty-five men shall be the minimum until the first of May next. All companies not filled to the minimum by the first of August next will be disbanded.

The State will furnish free of cost to the soldier a uniform to be worn instead of the present "regimentals," for which, under the old law, each man was allowed only a little more than one-half its cost. The color and style of the new dress are yet to be chosen. Whatever it may be, the change is not likely to be popular, though its practical advantages cannot be denied. Companies are permitted still to have independent uniforms and wear them except when doing State duty. Instead of allowing mileage to troops for distances greater than twenty-five miles to and from camp the Commonwealth now furnishes transportation unconditionally, adds three hundred dollars per annum to the armory rent for each company, and pays each man half a dollar more for what is known as the "May training." The impression that this time-honored custom is abolished is erroneous, and probably arose from the fact that the new law gives the Governor authority to order the parade on Decoration Day if he sees fit. But the most important change in the law is a provision requiring all elective officers excepting major-generals—which includes all commissioned officers of the line—to pass a satisfactory examination before a board consisting of the judge-advocate-general and two others specially appointed by the Governor. This will in a great measure counteract the evils of the elective system, which are too well known to require mention. They are fully appreciated at the State house, and the question of abolishing the system has been maturely considered, but the jealousy of the rank and file of their ancient and constitutional privilege is so strong as to make its abolition a matter of more than doubtful expediency. The present officers of the militia are not required to go before the examining board unless specially ordered. The law appears to be as popular among the militia as any can be, the malcontents being very few and their opposition of a nature more or less personal. One valid objection suggests itself, however, and that is the exemption of staff officers from examination. It is presumable, of course, that commanding officers will appoint none but competent men, but if they do otherwise, there is no remedy for it in the law. Extending the provisions of the examinations to this class of officers would completely close a door now left ajar through which incompetency may slip in.

Another deficiency in the law is that no drills are required excepting at the encampments and the May parade, and marksmanship, the growing importance of which is attracting special attention in New York and elsewhere, is likely to be as much neglected as heretofore. Nevertheless, the new law can hardly fail to produce excellent results, if not the best, and under it the militia, it is hoped, will approach very nearly that model to which every good soldier aspires.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The troops of this State are gradually being re-enlisted under the provisions of the new militia law, and the volunteer militia of the State, if the new law is properly carried out, will soon be in better condition than ever. Colonel Finan, of the Ninth Infantry, seems to have started right, and we trust other commanders will follow his example. At a recent meeting of the officers, Colonel Finan instructed the officers at length relative to the enlistment of men under the new law. He advised them to inform all applicants for enlistment that they are expected to perform at least six days' duty in the year, and to hold themselves in readiness for duty at any time by direction of the Commander-in-Chief. He was also desirous that the penalties for neglect of duty should be explained, so that no soldier could afterwards plead ignorance of the laws when detected in such neglect. In all future enlistments the height of the recruits will be considered, and no man will be enlisted unless he shall be five feet seven inches high. This will not apply, however, to such of the recent members of the regiment as may desire to re-enlist. Hereafter the character of each recruit will be carefully inquired into, and none but men of good standing will be mustered.

Orders from General Headquarters state that the troops comprising the First and Second brigades M. V. M., will go into camp for five days, according to law, on the State camp ground, South Framingham, Mass.; the First brigade, Brigadier-General I. S. Burrell, commanding, on Tuesday, the 5th day of August, and the Second brigade, Brigadier-General George H. Pierson, commanding, on Tuesday, the second day of September, 1873. The encampment of the Cadets will begin July 22.

Sergeant T. S. Callahan, of the Ninth regiment, it appears, is still anxiously awaiting a reply to his challenge for a competitive drill.

It is proposed to increase the salary of the Adjutant-General from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the appropriation bill, reported in the Senate, Saturday, made provision for such an increase. It is claimed that the Adjutant-General is obliged to bear certain expenses in connection with his official duties for which no provision is made in the appropriations, and which should really be borne by the State.

NEW JERSEY.—We hear nothing regarding the court-martial of Colonel Drake, of the Third Infantry, who was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders on the occasion of the dedication of the soldier's monument at Camden; meanwhile the following resolutions of censure have been passed by one of the posts of the G. A. R. and the monumental committee.

At a meeting of Sedgwick Post No. 6, G. A. R., of Camden, N. J., held last Wednesday evening, the following vote of censure was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Comrade J. Madison Drake, of Post No. 25, of Elizabeth, N. J., has proven unfaithful to the obligations assumed by him as such in "conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman," preferring the meaningless adulation of strangers to the duties devolving upon him in assisting at the honor paid to the memory of dead comrades; therefore,

Resolved, That this post express its deep sense of the indignity and insult sustained from one who should have been the last to offer it, and hereby censures him accordingly.

At a meeting of the monument committee, held on the 14th inst., president, A. C. Seovel, secretary, Ed. May, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, General U. De Hart, commanding the Second brigade New Jersey militia, had accepted the invitation of this committee to be present with his command to participate in the parade and ceremonies of dedicating the soldiers' monument at Camden on the 9th day of June; and

Whereas, After the line of parade had been formed with said brigade as the escort, and had moved over but a few squares of the designated route, Colonel J. Madison Drake, commanding the Third New Jersey regiment, and occupying the extreme right of the line, in disobedience to the orders of his commanding general and the programme of exercises for the day wheeled his command from the line and proceeded with it to Philadelphia; and by his action in withdrawing led the other military from the line and broke up the formation of parade, so that the civil part of the procession had to proceed over the route to the monument, where the dedicating services were to be held, without proper escort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of Colonel J. Madison Drake, as above set forth, meets our unqualified disapprobation, and is deserving of the severest censure; and that he not only insulted the memory of the deceased soldiers of Camden county by refusing to join in the dedicating services, but also the citizens of Camden county, whose guest he was.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—Company H, Ninth Infantry, at last report was stationed at Omaha P. tracks, Neb.

SOLDIER, NORRISTOWN.—The Army Regulations, paragraph 291, provide that officers reverse their swords under their right arms when the command is given to and executed by the ranks to reverse arms, on funeral escorts.

J. M.—The act of Congress in relation to one hundred dollar bounties, approved April 22, 1872, applied only to non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians, and artificers of volunteers, and not to the Regulars.

WM. JONES.—Your case is a hard one, but under the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court you had better write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and you will be advised how you stand on the rolls in his office.

J. N. N.—If the names of enlisted prisoners are borne, as "attached to company," for purposes of rations, etc., it would not be improper, when sick, to place them on the company morning sick book, though such a course is not necessary. It is purely a matter of post and company regulation.

MOONLIGHT.—For dress parades, guard mounting, and sentinel's duties you must look at the existing U. S. Army Regulations. Upton's Infantry Tactics will furnish the desired information as to battalion drills, and the positions of rank and file under such circumstances. The company library ought to contain a copy of each of these books.

BOLLARD.—Enlisted men are constantly required to do fatigue duty; and, in the preservation and cleansing of public buildings used for military purposes, do many things which, in their judgment, may seem too much like labor. Good soldiers, however, never think of complaining. As the law now stands, commissioned officers cannot take soldiers as servants and muster them as such.

OPHENE.—1. A soldier tired of the service cannot be discharged before expiration of his enlistment except by order of the President, unless for physical or mental disability. 2. Camp Baker is in Montana Territory, half a mile distant from Smith's river, and eighteen miles from Diamond City; latitude 47 deg. north, longitude 111 deg. west. The Benton gulch mines are about eight miles southwest of the post.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

WHILE practicing lately under Admiral Cumming, the men of H. M. S. *Magdala*, one of the Bombay Harbor Monitors, at the second shot knocked over a floating target stationed at 1,500 yards. Chilled Palisser shot of 400 pounds travelled upwards of four miles.

THE sum required to complete the payment of the first 250,000,000 francs of the fifth milliard of the war indemnity has been despatched from Paris to Berlin. Marshal Mac Mahon has received a congratulatory letter from King Victor Emmanuel, in which the King of Italy recalls his glorious co-operation in the campaign of 1859.

At the artillery depot, in Mayence, a quantity of arms captured from the French during the late war, consisting of muzzle-loading rifles with sword bayonets, carbines with bayonet, cavalry pistols, and swords for subordinate officers, were sold at prices from \$3.30 to \$1.65 for the rifles and carbines, 25 cents for the pistols and 45 cents for the swords.

THE third part of the official German history of the late war has been issued by the bureau of Count Moltke, and is devoted mainly to the battle fought on the 6th of August at Worth and Forbach, the latter known generally among the Germans as the battle of Spicheren. The episodes of the contests are told with much spirit, as that of the vain though heroic charge of Michel's Cuirassiers on the German centre at Worth, and of the death of General Francois, only a week before breveted to his coveted rank, at the head of his brigade in the attack on the Spicheren heights.

DURING the discussions on the navy estimates in the British Commons Mr. Goschen, in reply to an inquiry,

said: "The Admiralty attached the greatest importance to keeping up a separate class of officers for navigating Her Majesty's ships, but were not prepared to adopt any plan by which officers should be taken at random from the Executive Staff for that purpose. An offer would be made to a certain number of executive officers to undertake navigating duties on condition of a certain increase of pay and a certain position, regarding which he hoped by and by to be able to give some information to the House."

In one of the German medical periodicals Dr. Mal-fatti describes the treatment of a man whose nose had been cut off by a sabre. The wound was through the middle of the cartilaginous part of the bridge of the nose, dividing the left ala along its posterior third, the septum through its middle, and the right ala two lines behind the anterior angle of the nostril. The piece cut off was taken up from the place where it lay on the ground, cleaned with cold water, and reapplied, being secured in its place by means of sutures. A week after the injury a dry scab began to form on the left ala, and extended in the course of three days over nearly the whole nose. Granulations gradually formed, healing went on steadily, and now careful examination is required to detect any trace of the injury.

At the last meeting of the Austrian Geographical Society Colonel von Stubendorff, of the Russian army, presented to the Society the last government map of Central Asia, which is based on the most recent surveys made by Russian officers. The Russian government has for some time been considering the means of establishing a railway communication with its possessions in Central Asia. In Transcaucasia there is already a railway from Poti to Tiflis, which will in a short time be extended to Baku, on the Caspian. There are two plans for connecting this railway with the European system; the one by a line from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis through the Caucasus range, of which Colonel Stebnitzky is the author, is that which finds most favor with Russian military authorities.

WE have another striking announcement to make concerning Zanzibar, says the *Times*, of India, of May 12. Admiral Cumming has received orders to proceed at once to that Island in his flagship *Glasgow*, taking with him what available naval force he has in these waters. The Admiral is there to await orders from home—orders which may now be deferred until the three weeks' westward journey of the envoy shall be accomplished. This move indicates sufficient determination to satisfy the most ardent political philanthropist, for the *Glasgow* alone would be sufficient to make the Sultan surrender at discretion, should such a demand be made upon him. There we may leave the matter for the present with the remark that this movement is only a speedier confirmation than was expected, of our distinct intimation that the days of the East African slave trade are numbered.

At a special meeting of the members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, held at Raine's Hall, Baltimore, on the evening of June 23, General Isaac Trimble read a long and interesting paper, prepared by himself, on the movements of the Confederate army prior to and during the battle of Gettysburg. General Trimble commanded a Confederate division at Gettysburg. The handling of the Confederates by Ewell and Longstreet was criticised and condemned.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1871.

THREE years ago, I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies; Wheeler and Wilson's too apt to get out of order; Grover and Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours,

MRS. JANE M. DOYEN,

Principal Alameda Academy.

Office 39 Union Square, N. Y.

WE do not think it needful to discuss the very remarkable differences in principle between the old-fashioned Metal Spring Trusses and the new method of curing Rupture by the Elastic Truss, which retains the Hernia securely at all times; is worn night and day with perfect ease, and soon permanently cures the patient. Sold at a reasonable price. This New Truss is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York city, who furnish full descriptive circulars free on application as above.

BIRTH.

QUIMBY.—In Rochester, N. Y., April 17, the wife of Major W. M. Quimby, U. S. A., of a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

MANNEY—HEARN.—On Tuesday evening, June 17, at Park Presbyterian church, Erie, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Lieutenant HENRY N. MANNEY, U. S. Navy, to NETTIE F., daughter of the late John Hearn, Esq., of that city. (No cards.)

WATSON—THORNTON.—On Thursday, May 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, in San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., of St. John's Presbyterian church, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN CHITTENDEN WATSON, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH ANDERSON THORNTON, eldest daughter of James D. Thornton, Esq.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

ESKILDSON.—At Yanceyville, N. C., on Saturday, June 7, 1873, ROBERT HENRY, infant son of Hospital Steward E. E. and Mary B. Eskildson, aged 6 months and 7 days.